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State Library 30 June 1902

The Emporium Lumber Co.

Galeton Dispatch.

It would not be proper to mention anything of this company without first relating some facts, which lead to its organization in 1892. Some twenty years ago, Mr. W.L. Sykes, then just out of his teens, and without means started on his own account, a lumber operation at Benzinger, Elk county, Pa., and later in this enterprise was joined by William Calfisch. Together these brothers-in-law developed this industry to an extent under the circumstances, hitherto unthought of in connection with lumbering. Not only economically working up the hamlock, but erected buildings and installed machinery for manufacturing, for a multitude of uses; all the hardwood from the sapling to the largest tree.

Thus they not only prolonged the duration of the business, and furnished employment for a much larger force of men, but saved in the ordinary economy of nature, many millions of feet of timber that would have otherwise been left to be consumed by forest fires. While it may be said others are now doing the same, it is nevertheless a fact that these gentlemen were the pioneers in economics of this nature.

In 1892, some years before the expiration of the business at Benzinger, an arrangement was made with the Goodyears for the purchase and manufacture of their immense tracts of hardwood timber in Potter, Cameron and other adjoining counties, and in this connection the Emporium Lumber Company was organized, and at present consists of W. L. Sykes, president, Galeton, Pa.; W. S. Walker, vice president, Austin, Pa; W. T. Turner, secretary and treasurer, Keating Summit, Pa. The directors are W. L. Sykes, W. T. Turner, W. S. Walker, William Calfisch, and E. J. Jones, with general offices located at Keating Summit, Potter county, Pa.

The first mill built by the new Company was at Keating Summit, in 1892 and has been in successful operation since. In the year 1900 the mill at Galeton was built and put into operation, and a year later the A. G. Lyman-Hardwood mill at Austin, Pa., was purchased, and has since been operated by the company.

In connection with all this, the company have arranged for the purchase of all the hardwood lumber, to be manufactured in the hardwood mill of the C. B. Howard Co., of Emporium, Pa., making in the grand aggregate a total of 40,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber annually.

It is not the magnitude of the company's business that is so worthy of praise and consideration, so much as it is the admirable manner in which their immense business is conducted.

The writer whose connection with the Emporium Lumber Company is only test of friendship, has had a lifetime experience with the lumber business, and an intimate acquaintance with the gentlemen in question for the the past 20 years, an experience which has covered operations in several different states, can say in all candor that of all the hardwood manufacturing concerns he has even met with, none are, or have been, conducted with anything approaching the ability and intelligence which is characterized in the management of the affairs of the Emporium Lumber Company.

One of its most important mills is the one located at Galeton, which runs day and night the year around, giving steady employment to a large number of workmen at remunerative wages. This industry thus performs a leading part in the maintenance of the business prosperity of this borough. An impression may be found of the business conducted by this company, when known that it holds the same relation to the hardwood business that the Goodyear Lumber Company does to the hemlock trade.

The logs for these mills are cut out from large tracts covering over one hundred thousand acres, principally on the line of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad and the logs are hauled to the various mills by rail.

Their three mills are equipped with modern machinery, consisting of Clark Bros., band mills, with planing mills and dry kilns and novelty works for turning and working up small dimension stock. Their principal products in lumber are cherry, ash, maple, birch, beech, chestnut, oak, basswood and elm and last but not least, the only tract of Virginia white pine left in Northern Pennsylvania, known as the Billings tract, in Tioga county, is now the property of the Emporium Lumber Company, and will be manufactured at their Galeton mill during the next three years.

Advertise in the PRESS.

Chapter of Accidents.

BLOOD POISONING.

Mark Goodman, of Rich Valley, who was so seriously bitten on the ankle by a dog, while riding on his wheel, in the public highway, about ten days ago, and who subsequently was prostrated with blood poisoning on account of it, has so far recovered as to be able, in a few days, to be on the streets again. Dr. Heilman attended him.

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TOOK A TUMBLE.

A man named Yates Boom, while sitting in one of C. B. Howard & Company's engines, early last Monday morning, waiting to go to one of the camps to work, fell asleep and fell from his seat, striking his forehead on a rivet head, cutting open an artery over the left eye, from which he bled profusely. Dr. Heilman ligated the artery and dressed the wound.

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PAINFUL INJURY.

Last Tuesday, a young man named Jacob Joeson, employed in C. B. Howards & Company's new band mill, met with a painful accident, having the two middle fingers of his right hand caught between the rollers. But for his prompt effort in withdrawing his hand, in spite of the pain in so doing, he might have lost his arm. As it was, the tips and nails of the two fingers were torn off. Mr. Henry Auchu and John J. Hinkle accompanied him to Dr. Heilmau's office where the injury was cleaned and dressed. He went to his uncle's home at Williamsport, to nurse his injuries for several weeks.

Up Against It.

Pap Blodget came up from Sinnamahoning on Monday to roll ten pins with Dalrymple for the championship of Cameron county. They went at it, but before the game had proceeded far, it was evident that Pap was outclassed. Pap started in the game with his coat off, but before it ended he had vest, shirt and one shoe laid away.

The old man was so badly beaten and so terribly rattled that he ran to catch the train, which was not due for one hour and a half.

Dalrymple had been preparing to attend the Democratic state convention at Erie and had the old man "hypnotized" before the contest started. The score: Blodget, 6; Dalrymple, 299.

Pleasant June Wedding.

Miss Daisy M. Barr, daughter af Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barr, Huston Hill, was united in marriage to Mr. Francis R, Connor, by Rev. Faus, of M. E. Church at the home of of the bride's parents, Saturday evening, June 21st, 1902, at 8:30 o'clock. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Connor, father and mother of the groom, Mr, and Mrs. O. H. Jordan, sister and brother of bride. The bride's attendant was Miss Violet G. Jordan, a neice. The groom was attended by Stanley A. Barr, brother to bride. The occasion was a pleasant one and all wish the happy couple much happiness.

Disastrous Upset.

Yesterday George J. LaBar's delivery team drove to Wiley's grove to bring away some chairs that had been loaned to the Free Methodist camp-meeting, when the horses made a quick turn upsetting the wagon, spilling out a goodly number of young ladies and giving them, as well as the driver, Mr. Thomas Rishell, a good shaking up. While righting up the wagon the horses became unmanageable, throwing the most valuable one down the embankment, killing it almost instantly.

Postal Telegraph Company.

Negotiations have been finally concluded whereby the Postal Telegraph company will secure the 3,500 offices and all the lines owned by the Pennsylvania railroad operated by the Western Union. The Postal will take possession of the offices on January 1, 1903, when the Western Union will be compelled to give up all of the trunk lines now in use which are on the property of the Pennsylvania railroad. This deal will derive the Western Union of its chief outlets west and south in addition to the 3,500 feeders that cost little or nothing to maintain.

Baptist Church Notes.

Preaching, morning and evening by the pastor; evening, "On the Mountain top." Bible school at the close of morning worship, C. E. Crandell, Supt. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday evening 6:30, B. Olmsted, Pres. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening. All welcome..

In Memoriam.

EVANS—In sad and loving remembrance of our dear sister, LAURA, who departed this life June 26th 1899. Sadly missed.

MOTHER, SISTERS and BROTHERS.

PATTISON NOMINATED.

Boss Guffy nominated at Erie, yesterday, the following ticket, the major part of which was slated at Atlantic City, several days ago: Governor, Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia; Lieut. Governor, Geo. W. Guthrie, Pittsburg; James Nolan, Reading, Secretary of Internal Affairs. All but three Phildelphia delegates voted against Pattison, when they left the convention. In former years Pattison was strong with the people but his weakness in his own party is plainly visible, especially at home. His defeat is certain, yet Boss Guffy must form a ticket to boost his Senatorial aspirations.

Continued Illness.

We regret to learn that Mr. J. M. Olson, one of our most respected citizens, is having a very serious time, being painfully afflicted with rheumatism and unable to leave his bed.

Excursion Rates.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company will place on sale July 3rd and 4th round trip tickets between all stations on its line a fare and one-third for round trip. Tickets good going July 3rd and 4th and available for return passage on or before July 7th.

Social.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a social and serve ice cream and cake, etc., on the lawn of Mr. Al. Hockley, on 4th St., above the Climax offices, on Saturday evening. Everybody come, enjoy yourself and be refreshed and cooled.

Bauer-Delaney.

MR. JAMES HIRAM BAUER, and MISS EVA CLARA DELANEY, of Sinnamahoning, Pa., were united in marriage Saturday afternoon, June 21st, at the parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, by the pastor, the Rev. O. S. Metzler.

The Town Clock.

Chas. F. Egler, of New York, representing the Howard Clock Company, arrived in Emporium last week and is now at work placing the town clock in the court house tower. The ladies having the matter charge are deserving of more than credit—they are entitled to the thanks of the public.

Valuable Purchase.

Henry C. Crawford, who for many years has been one of the best and most popular lumbermen in this section of the country, was a welcome PRESS visitor on Tuesday. Mr. Crawford has purchased 10,000 acres of valuable timber land in South Carolina that will net him a neat fortune in the very near fature.

A Great Paper.

The greater Harrisburg edition of Harrisburg Telegraph, containing thirty-six pages of interesting matter is upon our desk. The Telegraph has made wonderful strides since E. J. Stackpoll took charge of that always clean and reliable sheet, but this mark of enterprise takes the cake. The edition is one that Harrisburg should be proud of.

Epworth League Anniversary.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Epworth League, the young peoples society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was appropriately observed by the local organizations last Sunday evening. "The Rainbow Covenant" was the subject of the service of recitations and songs and as presented by the young members it was very entertaining and instructive. The audience was large. The floral decorations were in keeping with the occasion. The collection was liberal. The music by the Sunday School orchestra very enjoyable.

Track Walker's Fate.

Michael Dougherty, a track-walker, was found lying along the tracks of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, two miles above Keating Wednesday night, badly injured by being run over by cars. He had been struck by a section of the west bound freight train and was in a greatly exhausted condition when found. His left leg was crushed below the thigh and the bones were protruding through the flesh. His right elbow was dislocated and he was otherwise injured. Dougherty was put on the Erie flyer and conveyed to Lock Haven, where he died Thursday in great agony. He was unmarried and aged 39 years.

Teachers' Examinations.

Will be held in High School Building, Saturday, June 28th. Begin at 8:30 sharp.

MATTIE M. COLLINS, Supt.

NEWS FROM KING VERY PESSIMISTIC.

The Cautious Reports by Physicians Increase Rather Than Allay the Popular Anxiety—Little Hope for Recovery.

LONDON, June 25.—The news about the King from the highest sources this afternoon is altogether pessimistic. It is stated on high authority that the Kings physicians are unable to offer any encouragement. The King's life hangs by a thread, and the only chance for his recovery is that a miracle will take place.

The tubes described in the accounts of the operation are not for drainage, the authority quoted states, but to replace a section of the bowel which was removed bodily. Nobody is able to live long with tubes so placed, and the only hope is another operation to remove the tubes, draw the bowels together, and sew them up. The chance for such an operation being successful are so slight that they are barely worth consideration.

The Royal family has been informed of the real state of the case, and that the possibilities of the King's recovery is most remote, though he may linger for days and perhaps a fortnight. The first day being past, the third day (to-morrow) is the one generally apprehended.

Nitro-glycerine is being used to maintain his Majesty's vitality. Arrangements are being made for the final announcement.

Pleasantries.

An exchange of pulpits between a prominent clergyman of this place and that of a neighboring town, on a recent Sabbath evening, is responsible for the following bit of pleasantry. The Emporium parson, his subject being "Judah; a Character Study" was discoursing in a most animated manner, when suddenly out went the electric lights. The evident embarrassment of the situation was only temporary, as they almost as quickly came on and the service was concluded without further interruption. To a member of the choir, who sympathized with his discomfiture, the officiating clergyman remarked, that in view of what had just happened, a more appropriate theme for his discourse, would have been, "Moses" for "where was Moses when the light went out," when the choir member, not to be out-witted, made the apt rejoinder, "Parson we can at least say that a part of your sermon was out of sight."

Bunch of Brides.

Adrew Blinzler and Miss Mary Dollan were united in marriage Wednesday evening, at St. Mark's church.

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John Hammer and Miss Mary Shane were married at St. Mark's church, Rev. Downey officiating, Wednesday morning-

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A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Bennett Leutze, Pine street, yesterday morning, the contracting parties being Miss Marrietta, their eldest daughter, to Mr. Edward Griffith, of Ludlow. The happy young people left on Erie mail for Ludlow, where they will reside.

Honors on Hon. C. A. Mayer.

At the meeting of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall college in Lancaster last week, degrees were conferred as follows: D. D. on the Rev. Cyrus J. Muser, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. G. W. Richards, of Lancaster, and LL. D. on Charles A. Mayer, of Lock Haven. The trustees pledged themselves to raise $5,000 to complete the science building equipment.—Lock Haven Republican.

Sudden Death.

P. & E. Passenger Conductor Burr, well and favorably known by our readers, died suddenly at Erie yesterday afternoon, of heart disease. Mr. Burr was apparently in the best of health and was standing in front of the depot preparing to take his train when stricken.

Arm Broken.

L. H. Sprout's five year old son, residing on Fifth street, fell from a tree or ladder, last Monday, breaking his left arm. Dr. Baker reduced the fracture.

Review Sunday.

The second quartely review of the Sunday-school lessons is next Sunday, and the review in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will be conducted by J. W. Spangenburg.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(*From our Regular Correspondent.*)

Washington, June 23th, 1902.

Editor Press:—

History has been made rapidly in Washington during the past week. As predicted in my last letter, the message of the President produced little effect upon those Senators who are opposed to Cuban reciprocity and two conferences of the Republican members of the Senate have been without results. That there will be no reciprocal Legislation at this session of Congress is generally conceded by its most ardent advocates. Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt considers that the honor of the nation is involved and he has stated officially that he will not give up the fight. It is now deemed probable that he will either call the Senate in extra session to consider a treaty which he will meanwhile negotiate with Cuba, or that he will submit such a treaty as soon as Congress convenes in December.

Last Wednesday evening the Republican Senators called a conference to consider the subject of the President's message and the beet sugar Senators were given ample opportunity to express their views. Seventeen Senators declared themselves irrevocable opposed to any legislation which would reduce the duty on raw sugar and two others, who were not present, has authorized a similar expression of their views. The conference adjouned without action to meet again on Friday afternoon. At the adjourned meeting a number of "administration Senators" pleaded for harmony and what they represented as the honor of the country. Senator Hanna said, "I declare to you, as chairman of our National Committee, that our party will suffer at the polls in the coming election if this pledge which we have made is not carried into execution." The conference, however, was compelled to adjourn without action and subject to the call of the chairman, Senator Allison, who told me after adjournment that he did not believe the conference would meet "again soon". Another administration Senator told me that he anticipated no trouble in securing the ralification of a reciprocal treaty fter the elections and that he felt sure that would be the ultimate outcome of the President's earnest efforts in behalf of Cuba. He said Mr. Roosevelt would appeal to the country, in support of Cuban reciprocity, on the trip he expects to make this fall, and that he would not ask for support in vain,

On Thursday, by a vote of 42 to 34, the Senate decided in favor of the Panama-Colon route for the isthmian canal. The test vote came on a motion to substitute the Spooner bill for the Hepburn Nicaraguan bill passed by the House. An amendment offered by Senator Fairbanks was adopted, by virtue of which the government will upon the settlement of the route question by the President, issue two per cent interest bearing, gold bonds to the amount of $130,000,000 to defray the expense of the undertaking. Under the provisions of the Spooner amendment, the President is authorized to purchase the entire plant, rights, etc., of the Pananma canal company for $40,000,000, provided he can secure thereto a satisfactory title and provided he can procure from Colombian government the perpetual right to a strip of land six miles wide in the proper location, etc. In the event that he cannot secure satisfactory title or proper concessions from the Colombian Government, he is to secure such concessions from the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican governments and commence operations on that route. As, in any event, a treaty must be negotiated, with the government through whose territory the canal is to pass and must be ratified by the Senate, no active operations will be begun before the Senate has again convened.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

Fourth of July

Celebration and Picnic

UNDER AUSPICES OF

W. C. NO. 126, P. O. S. OF A

AT

SINNAMAHONING, PA.

8:30 a. m.—Parade of Town Societies.
9:45 a. m.—Grand parade forms at depot and marches to Camp-meeting grounds.
10:30 a m—Oration, followed by music by Band.
11:20 a. m.—Foot Race for prize. Free for all.
12 m—Dinner.
1:00 p. m.—Base ball games—Darktown and Swampoodle.
2:45 p. m.—Sack race, Potato race and Fat Men's race.
3:00 p. m.—Catching Greased Pig, Three-legged race, Lean, Long, Fat and short races.

A commodious platform will be erected and good music will be in attendance for those desiring to dance.

FIREWORKS IN THE EVENING.

BRIEF MENTION.

Laboring men are very scarce in this section. The demand continues to increase.

Don't fail to eat ice cream and cake on Al. Hockley's lawn, Saturday evening, 28th inst.

Governor Stone and party have been fishing in Potter county trout streams the past week.

Presbyterian I scream and kake on Al. Hockley's lawn Saturday evening, and don't you forget it.

A surprise birthday party was given Mrs. J. M. Nolan, on North Creek, last evening, by her friends.

A committee of citizens will visit St. Marys next Saturday for the purpose of examining the street paving at that place.

The seven year old son of John Metzger, of Cherry Street, who fell from a porch and broke both bones of his right arm, a week or so ago, is getting along very nicely.

There seems to be no decrease in the number of men to be seen ou our streets suffering from small injuries, cuts bruises, etc., acquired in the woods and in the various industries in this neighborhood.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Mt. Angel Magazine containing an excellent half-tone cut of the Mt. Angel base ball club with Ray B. White in the group. Ray is employed on this Magazine, which is published by the Benedictine Fathers at Mt. Angel, Or.

The ladies of Emporium have succeeded in collectiug money enough to purchase a town clock and the same has been ordered from the manufacturers and will be put in position as soon as it arrives. Movement shows that when the ladies undertake anything it is generally accomplished.—Bellefonte Watchman.

While Ethel Herald, of Rising, Tioga county, was taking a ride she ran over a large blacksnake, which quickly coiled itself into her bicycle. She lost no time in dismounting, giving the pedals a whirl as she did so. As the bicycle careened into the gutter the snake got into the sprocket wheel and its head dropped off into the road,

Hon. Henry M. Foote, of Washington, D. C., is now engaged as attorney in pressing a civil war claim of half a million dollars against the United States government for the state of New Jersey. His success in getting $700,000 for Pennsylvania has attracted the attention of the authorities of other states. His motto is "Ask and you shall receive."—Wellsboro Republican Advocate.

The Camp Meeting.

The Free Methodist camp meeting, in session at Wiley's Grove, this place, closed a very successful session yesterday. Although the weather has not been as pleasant as desired the attendance was good.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

New Jersey's entomologist has issued suggestions to all householders that cisterns or rain barrels should be covered with netting, so as to keep mosquitoes from breeding. He also suggests that gold fish should be kept in the water.

Christian Smith, the oldest locomotive engineer in the country, lives near Harper's Ferry, Md. He ran the first engine on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at a speed of from six to eight miles an hour, which was considered rapid for those days.

A new and novel cure for dropsy and asthma has been discovered by Dr. John S. Cram, of Philadelphia, and the total cost of his treatment is $1.50. Dr. Cram, who is 72 years old, had not eaten a morsel of food for 30 days, and during that time the only nourishment he had taken was frequent slips of a salt and water solution.

The German emperor ascribes his good health and vigor to the excellent advice given to him by his favorite doctor and he has learned by heart the latter's "rule of life" which is as follows: "Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for lunch. Avoid pastry and hot cakes. Only take potatoes once a day. Don't drink tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day, wet or fine. Take a bath every day. Wash the face every night in warm water. Sleep eight hours every night."

The principal hobby of the ex-Queen Regent of Spain is collecting of playing cards. She possesses a large number of curious packs, many of which have no little historical interest. One set, made of ivory, is believed to have belonged to Prince Eugene, who fought with the great duke of Marlborough, and to have accompanied him in all his campaigns. Queen Christina also owns some exceedingly rare cards of Egyptian, Arabian, French and Spanish manufacture.

Reinach has made a series of experiments upon children of 6 to 9 months, with chocolate. He found that the fat was well absorbed, and that a very small proportion of it reappeared in the feces. The children increased very rapidly in weight. The indications for the use of chocolate are acid dyspepsia, fat dyspepsia, chronic enteritis, cases in which the body weight does not increase with normal rapidity upon ordinary diet, and in rachitic and scrofulous children.

Greyhounds are the swiftest dogs known, and scientists say that they are the swiftest of all four-footed animals. Trained hounds can travel at the rate of 18 to 23 yards a second, which is about the speed attained by a carrier pigeon. These dogs are bred for speed alone. Every other consideration is lost sight of, and only the machinery that makes for motion and endurance is cultivated. Foxhounds are also very fast travelers, going at the rate of nearly 18 yards a second.

The great scarcity of platinum continues to be complained of. It is in such demand, for use in electrical and other scientific work, that the price is in the neighborhood of $300 an ounce—that is about 20 times the value of gold, or five times what it was 75 years ago. The total world's output of platinum is less than five tons a year. Most of this comes from Russia. Formerly platinum was mistaken for silver, and considerable of it got into the Russian coinage without being discovered.

A band of gypsies traveling in an automobile arrived in Mount Vernon, N. Y., the other day and went into camp at Sherwood Park. The automobile, which is a gasoline affair, is large and very handsome and appears at a distance like a trolley car. It was especially built for the tribe. The inside is divided in three apartments, one a bedroom, another a dining room and in the front is the kitchen. The chief of the tribe says that he can make 50 miles a day in the automobile if he wants to.

Spiders are met with in the forests of Java whose webs are so strong that it requires a knife to cut through them, we are told. A spider weighing four pounds, which has taken up her residence in a cathedral at Munich, regales herself with a large supply of lamp oil. A Texas spider weaves a balloon four feet long and two feet wide, which she fastens to a tree by a single thread, then marches on board with her half-dozen little ones, cuts the thread and away goes the airship to some distant point on the prairie.

THE ISSUE ACCEPTED.

President Roosevelt Takes Up the Philippine Matter and Will See It Through.

The president has disappointed those critics of the administration who insist that the issue of the independence of the Philippines is one he dare not discuss. Having insisted on that assumption for a long time it is naturally not convenient for them that Mr. Roosevelt takes up the issue in a sensible, direct and straightforward fashion, says the democratic New York Times, and declares that when the people of the Philippines "have shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or to be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest."

This is practical because it involves a definite test of fitness for self-government by extended self-government as fast as order is restored. That process is steadily going on. Wherever resistance to the United States has ceased the natives enter immediately into the exercise of the elementary forms of civil activity. They have a voice in the choice of their local officers. They have a voice in the levying of taxes and the determination of the use to which the taxes shall be put. They have representation in the administration of the law and of justice. They supply the local police. They share in the regulation and in the benefits of schools, roads and sanitation. And this entrance on local self-government is assured to them without interference from other parts of their islands or from other tribes. The United States keeps the peace throughout the territory and guarantees to each community, in the words of the president, "that with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace."

Now there is nothing theoretical or fanciful about this. It is plain, solid fact. We are giving to the Filipinos wherever our authority is established actual freedom, with peace, safety, order, and all the conditions of continuous prosperity and progress. And ours is absolutely the only power existing on the islands, or possible there, that can do this. No native "government" could do it. Native government in any effective shape is only possible in limited districts as the arms of the United States make it so, and protect it from internal disorder or outside hostility and attack. In the reality of freedom we are generous and steadily more generous. In the freedom to fight among themselves or to perish, or both, we must frankly confess that we do not deal. Nor do we see that it would be more merciful, or more just, or more intelligent to try to do so. As the president says, we are preparing the Filipinos through self-government for possible independence, sure that when they are so prepared the question can be settled wisely, and only then.

AGAINST PROTECTION.

Democrats Are Not So Much Against the Trusts, But Are Groping for an Issue.

Democratic clamor about the trusts has quickly worked around to the proposition that the establishment of free trade is the only way to battle against business monopolies. The republic, alarmed at the federal movement against trusts, remarks that "the first and all-important step in the popular movement to restrict the trust evil is an amendment of the protective tariff that shall destroy the monopolies guarded by prohibitive duties." In groping for an issue for 1904, the democratic press, for the moment at least, has gone back to its old free trade wail and will push it along enough to measure the public response, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Their doctrine on this point rests on nothing tangible, but they fancy republicans can be divided on the tariff and the old hue and cry is renewed. Plenty of trusts exist in England, which is more of a free trade country than any other in the world, though it has recently found it advisable to relax its Cobden principles.

Not many years ago the democratic party had control of all branches of the government and passed a tariff monstrosity that brought widespread disaster upon the American business world, yet did not check in the slightest degree the movement toward trust organizations. The new steamship trust, which gives England so much concern, has no connection whatever with the tariff question in this or any other country. A majority of the capital in the deal is American, but the customs regulations of the United States and of England are a matter of indifference to the men who are exploiting the combination. "The most resultful anti-trust action," continues the Republic, "is a vote for the democratic candidates in the approaching congressional and presidential elections." This advice is funny, in view of the basis on which it is offered. But the democratic party has no issue, and the return to the old free trade howl is the last resource of the party that is almost out of hope as well as entirely out of principles. If the trusts are not restrained until this country risks another democratic tariff, they have a clear course ahead.

☞"I give you my word they shall not be condemned until heard. Be of good cheer, American soldiers. When the record comes to be made up in the cool judgment of the American people and of mankind, after Cuba, with its brilliant page, after China, with its glorious achievements, there will be written another page, equally glorious and equally brilliant, on which will be recorded the achievement of the American army in the Philippines."

A MEASURE UNNECESSARY.

Something Which the Protective Tariff Renders Entirely Superfluous and Uncalled For.

Gen. Grosvenor's bill requiring all manufacturers of goods made of wool to attach to each piece put upon the market a card declaring the materials of which it is made is again talked of. This is a measure of the Wool Growers' association and is designed to compel manufacturers to use pure wool instead of shoddy, cotton and other substitutes. The champions of the bill attempt to create the impression that more shoddy is used in American cloths than ever before, and that it is very bad. Shoddy as now manufactured contains nothing unwholesome; it is simply wool which has once been used, being manipulated and used again. It has been used for years. The British manufacturer was the first to use it in large quantities, and he does so now. At the present time our tariff so discriminates against shoddy for manufacturing purposes that it cannot be imported to advantage, says the Indianapolis Journal. Cotton has always been used more or less, else the phrase "all wool and a yard wide" would not be nearly a hundred years old. Those who advocate the bill are proceeding upon the assumption that if each piece of goods offered by a tailor should be stamped with the proportion of wool and the substitutes customers would demand an unadulterated article. If the unadulterated should cost much more they would not. Besides, a large part of the American people, and, by the way, the best clothed people in the world, purchase ready-made clothing; would the authors of this bill compel the manufacturers of such clothing to attach an affidavit to each suit, stating the proportions of wool, cotton and shoddy which the material may contain? If so, how many inspectors would it take to make certain that the tag gives the proportions correctly?

During the brief existence of the Gorman-Wilson tariff law, in which the woolen industry suffered most, our markets were filled with the cheap woolens or alleged woolens of Europe, and particularly of Great Britain, whose manufacturers were past masters in the use of shoddy and other adulterants in the manufacture of woolens before we had begun woolen manufacture in this country on a large scale. Having the notion that whatever was British was the best, we were more nearly being clothed with shoddy and other substitutes for wool than ever before or since. To tag every piece of American-made goods to show the materials of which it is made, and allow the woolen goods of Europe to come in without such labels, might so interfere with the use of shoddy and cotton by home manufacturers as to give our market for the cheaper cloths to foreign competitors.

TICKET WITHOUT A NAME.

The Nondescript Nature of a Combination Which Is Characteristically Democratic.

The official report of the populist and democratic conventions at Hutchinson would be regarded as a hoax if they came from any other state save Kansas. Nowhere else on God's green earth could the transaction of important duties be made so silly and nonsensical, says the Kansas City Journal.

A populist committee went into the democratic convention to negotiate for a fusion between the two parties. A democratic delegate got up and said: "The populists can either take the democratic name or go to the devil." Thereupon the populist committee withdrew in great anger and reported to the populist convention that it had been "insulted," and the populist convention adopted resolutions scoring the democratic convention for its rudeness. But almost immediately a committee of grave and reverend democrats appeared in the populist convention and said the populists need not go to the devil; that they were very good people, and that the democrats would like to have them come over and be sociable. "Our delegates spoke without due deliberation," said the chairman of this committee. "We don't know whether we are populists or democrats, and you don't know whether you are democrats or populists, so the best way to do would be to adjourn without claiming to be either, and let the state conventions settle which we are."

And so it was decided. The man who was nominated for congress doesn't know the name of the ticket on which he will run, or the set of principles he will be expected to stand up for. The delegates to the two conventions don't know the name of the ticket they will vote for at the coming election or the policies their candidates will represent. The annals of American political history might be searched without finding anything more trifling and contemptible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

☞It is shrewdly suspected that Mr. Bryan's compromise candidate for president is William Jennings Bryan.

☞The Dingley law has proved a practical triumph in conservative statesmanship, and no reasonable person believes that it can be improved by academic cranks or democratic botches.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Certain newspapers see in the proceedings of the late democratic convention an attempt to yoke Cleveland and Bryan together. Naturally, the proceeding is full of interest to each and every spectator.—Indianapolis News (ind.).

☞Mr. Bryan declares that "the next nominee will be a democrat who stands squarely on the Kansas City platform." If that is the case we beg to inform Mr. Bryan that there will be no "next nominee" of the democratic party.—Montgomer (Ala.) Advertiser.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

A Bold Defiance Is Flung at Americans by Baclod's Sultan.

Manila, June 19.—Col. Frank D. Baldwin, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, who is stationed on the island of Mindanao, has written a letter to the sultan of Baclod in which he sets forth the intentions of the American authorities. Col. Baldwin said that the Americans did not intend interfering with the religion, plurality of wives or property of the Moros. The following reply has been received from the sultan by Col. Baldwin.

"We ask you to retire to Malabang; we do not want you in the Lake Lanao district unless you will join our religion and adopt our customs. In case you do not so desire all the dattos will make war on you, because here there is but one religion, that of Stamboul."

Col. Baldwin says that the sultans of Baclod and Massin will have to be taken prisoners before permanent peace in Mindanao is possible.

The organization of civil government on the island of Samar yesterday was witnessed by a large crowd of people. Gen. F. D. Grant turned the administration of the island over to Luke E. Wright, acting civil governor of the archipelago. The former insurgent leaders Guevarra, Abuke and Rafael were present. Senor Llorente was appointed civil governor of the island by Gov. Wright.

In an address Gen. Grant eulogized Gen. Guevarra, who surrendered in Samar last April, and praised his conduct of the insurgent campaign in the island. Grant said he believed peace in Samar would now be permanent.

Gen. Guevarra notified Gov. Wright that the people of Samar desired that he be appointed governor of the island, and Guevarra, Abuke and Rafael have been foremost among those prophesying that disorders would follow the appointment of Senor Llorente. Gov. Wright replied that Guevarra was ineligible to the office of governor of Samar, insomuch as he continued in arms against the authority of the United States after May, 1901.

Four American teachers living at Cebu, island of Cebu, went out for a day's outing June 10 and have not yet returned. Three detachments of native constabulary are searching for the missing Americans and have received orders not to return without them.

Maj. Cornelius Gardener called the former insurgent Malvar, who surrendered in Batangas province last April, to testify yesterday before the board which is investigating the charges brought by Maj. Gardener concerning conditions in Tayabas province, Luzon. This board held its first meeting at Lucena, Tayabas province.

The testimony given by Gen. Malvar has created considerable surprise. He said that Tayabas province had been one of the best disciplined insurgent strongholds under his control, and that each municipality in the province obeyed him. He declared that he could have called out 1,500 riflemen and 450 bolomen in Tayabas province, and this without counting upon the men he could have raised in other provinces; that the people in the towns of Tayabas obeyed well the orders issued by the American authorities, as well as his own. They sent supplies to the insurgents, he said, and then after the lapse of a few days would notify the Americans that such supplies had gone out.

This Malvar ordered the townspeople to do in order that they might not be suspected by the Americans of disloyalty. Each body of insurgents in Tayabas was supported by the town to which it belonged. Gen. Malvar said also that the object of all his orders was to prolong the struggle indefinitely; consequently in small engagements the insurgents were only allowed to attack the Americans when they outnumbered them three to one, and in larger engagements only when they had at least equal numbers.

GARNAULT'S TEST.

A French Doctor Inoculates Himself with Consumptive Matter Taken from a Diseased Cow.

Paris, June 19.—Dr. Garnault, of this city, who challenged Prof. Koch's announcement at the London tuberculosis congress last year that it was impossible for human beings to catch tuberculosis from cattle, and who went to Berlin and offered to make a practical test, his offer not being accepted, has since made an exhaustive study of the subject. He is convinced that Prof. Koch was not only mistaken, but accuses him of deceiving public opinion. Dr. Garnault, in order to prove his contention, on Tuesday went to the slaughter house of La Villette and inoculated himself with consumptive matter taken from a diseased cow, which had been seized and ordered destroyed. The operation was performed in the presence of three doctors.

On the previous night Dr. Garnault blistered his forearm below the elbow and after exposing the wound, from which the blood was flowing freely, applied to it a poultice composed of pounded glands of the cow. He left this in contact with his flesh for two hours, and his arm was not washed or dressed afterwards. What remains of the glands will be injected into guinea pigs. The doctor does not expect results for two or three weeks.

Voted to Increase Its Capital.

New York, June 19.—The directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at a meeting here yesterday recommended that the capital stock of the company be increased from $79,200,000 to $95,040,000 by the issue of 158,400 shares, each stockholder to have the privilege of subscribing to his ratable proportion of the new stock at par. The recommendation will be acted on at a meeting of the stockholders in Chicago on August 29. The funds are to be used in providing additional tracks and equipments.

POLICE POWERLESS

Silk and Cotton Mills Wrecked by Strikers at Paterson, N. J.

The City Was in the Hands of a Mob and as a Result of the Riots a Number of Persons Were Shot, Two Probably Fatally.

Paterson, N. J., June 19.—This city was in the hands of a mob yesterday and as a result of the riots a number of persons were shot and two will die.

The police did their work well, but they were so few in number that they could make little headway against the mob. Mills were wrecked with stones and bullets by the striking silk dyers' helpers, or roughs acting for them.

In the morning Chairman McGrath, who has held the strikers in leash since he first obtained control on the second day of the strike, was on hand and presided. He spoke; so did McQueen and Galleano, and the latter worked his countrymen into a frenzy.

Then McQueen called for a vote on the question of calling for a general strike of all branches of the silk trade. All voted in favor, and a committee was appointed to consider means for bringing the silk workers out. Galleano was one of this committee. It gathered amid a babel of tongues and a scene of confusion. Five minutes later Galleano emerged from the group, shouting something in Italian. Instantly a mob had formed about him. Into it rushed the Italians and then the other foreigners, and a moment later the mob, led by Galleano, swept down Belmont avenue.

A quarter of a mile down Belmont avenue stands the Columbia mill, a silk ribbon factory. The doors had been locked when the mob appeared, but they were forced open and with the crash of the doors came a volley of stones which riddled the windows.

When the operators were out of the Columbia the mob swept on down Belmont avenue. Several members of the Group of Existence, Bresci's old comrades, with Galleano at their head, were in the lead. A half mile march brought the mob to the Cedar Cliff mill, where they stayed until all were out.

The next place visited was a cotton braid factory.

The mob rushed through the cotton works and did much damage and then poured down street to Bamford Bros.' mill in Cliff street.

Over the main door hung a sign reading "Dyers' helpers wanted."

There was a rush and men tore it down. Someone threw a brick through a window and stones rained against the side of the mill and the windows in a perfect shower. From the mill volleys were hurled at the officers, and all four were struck several times.

A section of the mob made for the Bamford home close by. The police sought to head them off and did so, but a shot was fired and a bullet went through Robinson's right arm. It staggered him and as he was regaining his feet a jagged rock hit him on the head, laying open the scalp.

Martha Huyser was struck by a rock and one of her arms badly hurt. A reporter, who was in the mill, was hit on the head with a stone and his scalp laid open.

The Hall mill, which shelters four silk working firms, was the next point of attack. A policeman guarded the main entrance. He was ordered to stand aside and on refusing was attacked. He drew his revolver and began to fire. Lora Salvino, an Italian, 24 years old, who lives and works in Hackensack, received the first bullet, which penetrated both lungs. The mob drew back and the officer regained his post in the doorway. Several shots were fired at him, but none took effect.

The shooting seemed to scatter the rioters, but it was not long before a dense mob had formed again, this time about the Gaede mill, where there was a crowd of two thousand.

Harry Harris, a reporter on the Morning Call, was at this point. He was armed with a revolver and had a camera with which he attempted to take pictures. His act of training the camera was seen and he was warned to desist. A moment later a rain of stones fell about him and he was knocked down. As he fell men rushed on him and he was kicked and beaten. He drew his revolver and tried to use it ,but it jammed and was kicked from his hand. A man grabbed it and fired at Harris, the bullet entering his chest. He has a slight chance of recovery.

Newark, N. J., June 20.—Gov. Murphy at midnight ordered a part of the First regiment of infantry and the entire First troop of cavalry to Paterson to preserve order.

New York, June 20.—All but three of the silk mills in Hudson county, N. J., have closed down.

The expected trouble came Thursday afternoon when a mob of 500 men and women gathered at Simon's mill at Union Hill. Police Captain Knight and five men, with a few citizens, kept the mob in check until the fire department was called out. The firemen turned eight streams of water on the crowd and scattered it. Seventeen people were arrested.

A Rebel Success.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, June 19.—News has reached here of an important success of the Venezuelan revolutionists. After five hours' fighting, June 11, 1,000 revolutionists captured La Vela De Coro, a seaport town on the Gulf of Coro. Of the government forces 27 men were killed and 128 were captured. Coro, the capital of the state of Falcon, where Vice President Ayala is in command of the troops of the government, is besieged by the revolutionists, and, when these advices left La Vela De Coro, was expected to surrender at any moment.

Exorbitant.

Litigant—What will you charge me for taking the case?

Lawyer—It ought to be worth a hundred, but I'll do it for you for an even sixty.

"Sixty dollars? Great Croesus! I can buy a whole jury for that!"—Chicago Daily News.

Henry A. Salzer, the well-known La Crosse, Wis., seedsman, has given the last thousand dollars to wipe out the debt on the La Crosse Y. M. C. A. Mr. Salzer, though an extremely busy man, finds time to encourage and assist educational and philanthropic enterprises frequently.

Paint on the roof will not strengthen the foundation.—Ram's Horn.

Fits Permanently Cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2.00 trial bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sometimes a man's bad luck is due to his reputation.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Practice builds on the plans laid down by principle.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Honesty will succeed as a principle where it fails as a policy.—Ram's Horn.

MISS LAURA HOWARD,

President South End Ladies' Golf Club, Chicago, Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After the Best Doctors Had Failed To Help Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can thank you for perfect health to-day. Life looked so dark to me a year or two ago. I had constant pains, my limbs swelled, I had dizzy spells, and never

MISS LAURA HOWARD, CHICAGO.

knew one day how I would feel the next. I was nervous and had no appetite, neither could I sleep soundly nights. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** used in conjunction with your Sanative Wash, did more for me than all the medicines and the skill of the doctors. For eight months I have enjoyed perfect health. I verily believe that most of the doctors are guessing and experimenting when they try to cure a woman with an assortment of complications, such as mine; but you do **not guess.** How I wish all suffering women could only know of your remedy; there would be less suffering I know."—LAURA HOWARD, 113 Newberry Ave., Chicago, Ill. —*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

FACE HUMOURS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Skin Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative purposes.

Complete Treatment for Humours, $1.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest case.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 60 doses, price, 25c.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL NEURALGIA
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE

They Should Look Closely Into Records of Congressmen.

In No Other Way Can the Nation Secure an Absolutely Pure and Equitable Administration of Public Affairs.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE people of this government are proud of their government, but they know very little about it. The public schools ought to give instructions concerning municipal, county, state and federal governments. As it is, even the school teachers themselves know very little concerning the government; and not more than one-tenth of them could even tell you how a member of the national senate is elected.

Not only are the people in comparative ignorance about their government; but, strange as it may seem, the average member of the house of representatives knows very little about national legislation. The people are careless, and, to be plain about it, they are shamefully careless, about the selection of their congressmen and other office holders. On this account the government for many years has been partly in the hands of politicians who care nothing for the people, but seek only their own glory and enrichment.

In your own congressional district you do not know 20 men who are personally acquainted with your member of congress, unless you happen to mingle with politicians, and the average readers of newspapers will not be found mixing with politicians. In a government of the people, by the people and for the people every citizen ought to know all about his government, and all about the man or men who seek official position. If every citizen would take such an interest in public affairs as he ought to do our government would be purer, and it would be more economical. The people have no idea how many millions of dollars are taken from them in taxation and expended recklessly. It is their own fault when they are over-governed, because they are unmindful of their duty to themselves, by being careless concerning the details of government.

When you hear a man making a fervid stump speech on the questions of the day, just bear in mind that the average public speaker is looking for dupes, and that he wants you to be one of his victims. He is making speeches, not for his health, nor solely for the good of his country. He is doing it for his own benefit, and he expects you to support him on account of his "gift of gab." That will be a new way of looking at it, to some readers; but it is a gospel truth. The writer has been associated with politicians for more than a quarter of a century, and as the years have gone gliding into history his regard for professional politicians has grown less and less; because of increasing acquaintance with their motives and their manner of living.

When you elect a member of congress you give him a position paying $5,000 a year, for two years. Naturally, you expect him to work hard for that big salary, but the average congressman does not work at all. The government gives him a private secretary, with a

UNCLE SAM ENJOYS IT.
(Little Shower of Extravagance Does Not Displease Him.)

salary of $100 a month; and the private secretary does all of the necessary work. The congressman signs letters to his constituents which the private secretary has written, and that is the hardest work that the average congressman does for his people.

There are 357 members of the national house of representatives, and not more than 25 or 30 of them have anything to do with legislation. The others are mere followers. Wherever their party leaders tell them to go they go. They do not initiate legislation of any kind. They leave all things to committees appointed by the speaker, and they vote as they are told to vote on the passage of bills. Because of this condition of affairs the government has been growing less worthy during the last quarter of a century, and extravagance has grown until it has become reprehensible. It is not an extravagant statement that hundreds of millions of money have been taken from the people by taxation, and appropriated unwisely. It would not be fair to say that the government has grown corrupt because of its unwise appropriations of the people's money.

Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was for many years the leading democratic member of the national house of representatives. He was chairman of the committee on appropriations, and in that position he wielded so much power that he was able to prevent tariff legislation; and he did prevent the party from enacting free trade measures several times, although he was one of a small minority of that party. In order to take from Mr. Randall that power, the committee on appropriations was deprived of control over the appropriations for pensions, the army, the navy, rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds, and other important government affairs. The bills making appropriations for these various purposes were given to separate committees, and there began the era of extravagance in appropriations.

So long as all appropriations were controlled by one committee the total expenditures of the government were kept down to about $500,000,000 annually, because the committee kept "the total" before them all the time. But when separate committees were given power to make appropriations, each committee looked at its own work as of excessive importance, and immediately the total appropriations began to increase. With this example of extravagance before them the senators divided their great committee on appropriations in like manner only a few years ago, and this, added to the folly of the house of representatives,

TOO MUCH FOR YOUR UNCLE.
(But a Deluge of Wastefulness Disgusts the Old Man.)

instead of curtailing the total annual expenditures for the government. The appropriations made for the coming fiscal year are as follows:

Agriculture	$ 5,268,960
Army	92,385,136
Diplomatic affairs	1,957,925
District of Columbia	7,909,009
Fortifications	7,223,955
Indians	9,267,902
Military academy	2,627,324
Legislative and executive expenses	25,396,581
Navy	77,619,933
Pensions	139,842,220
Post offices	138,416,598
Rivers and harbors (including contracts for future)	70,000,000
Sundry civil expenses	56,361,904
Urgent deficiencies	20,584,433
Public buildings	25,000,000
Total	$679,902,881

That is more than double the amount required for the expenses of our government ten or 12 years ago, and the actual requirements of the government have not so increased. The population of the country has not doubled, nor has its wealth. The responsibilities of the government have increased and the wealth of the country has increased during the past few years, but the appropriations which the congress continues to make are manifestly greater than should be made.

The river and harbor bill, which takes an average of $20,000,000 from the treasury every two years, has in the past 20 years taken well-nigh $200,000,000; and everybody in Washington speaks of that bill as "a steal" which cannot be disguised in this city, although the people seem to know nothing about it. Then the habit of voting money from the treasury for public buildings and grounds has so increased that almost every community is clamoring for a public building; and the men who want to be custodians and janitors of the proposed buildings are urging their congressmen to foster this extravagance.

The people who have the right to reward the faithful public servants by re-electing them, and to punish the unfaithful by not re-electing them, are responsible for existing conditions. Uncle Sam is rich and can afford some luxuries, but prodigality and wastefulness are little less than criminal in governments as well as in individuals. Uncle Sam can stand a little summer shower of extravagance while the bank account is in good condition, but a deluge of wastefulness disgusts him, and his wrath arises.

The people must not place the blame for these conditions upon any political party. The writer has seen democrats, republicans, greenbackers, and even populists in congress making frantic grabs at the treasury for a part of the surplus. The first administration of Grover Cleveland was one of the most honorable and commendable that this country has ever had, and the second was regarded as most profligate. The administration of Benjamin Harrison was not altogether blameless, nor was the McKinley administration absolutely free from abuses of power. People are narrow in the extreme who imagine that any one political party can be perfect.

What the people ought to do is to nominate only good men whom they know to be honorable; and to elect only those who will pledge themselves to economy in government expenses, and keep those pledges. The fault lies not with parties, but with the plain people themselves. They cannot shift the blame. It must rest upon their own shoulders. They must look more closely into the political affairs of their country.

SMITH D. FRY.

THE GREAT STRIKE

Anthracite Miners Still Standing Firm.

A Sympathy Strike Ties Up a Large Lace Factory at Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Relief Work in Behalf of Destitute Strikers Has Begun.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 18.—Because the general manager would not discharge five girls whose relatives are still at work in the mines, the plant of the Wilkesbarre Lace Manufacturing Co., the largest in the United States, was compelled to shut down yesterday.

There is a persistent rumor afloat that non-union men will be brought into the coal fields to mine coal. This cannot be done because practically all the anthracite miners in the country are located in this region and all are on strike.

New men cannot take their places, because under the laws of Pennsylvania no man can be employed as a miner without first having obtained a certificate showing that he has had two years' experience at anthracite mining.

Relief work among the striking miners has been started in several sections of the region, but to what extent cannot be definitely learned.

Indianapolis, June 19.—An official call for a national convention of the United Mine Workers of America was issued Wednesday from the national headquarters in this city by Secretary-Treasurer Wilson. The convention will meet here July 17 to determine whether the soft coal miners of the country shall go out on a strike to assist the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania.

Clearfield, Pa., June 19.—The subdistrict presidents of District No. 2, United Mine Workers, met here Wednesday and issued an order directed to the local union checkweighmen and miners of northern central Pennsylvania which will reduce the output of bituminous coal in this region one-third. The order restricts the working days to four each week. All miners are required to suspend work on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week at all operations where no coke ovens are worked. The order will go into effect June 25.

The purpose of the order is to restrict the output and thus, to some extent, prevent the operators filling orders for bituminous coal to be sent to points where anthracite coal was used prior to the anthracite miners' strike.

Clarksburg, W. Va., June 20.—The strikers are centering their forces here for working in this part of the Fairmont-Clarksburg region. Marshal Elliott arrived with deputies from Monongah last night, also armed with a new injunction issued by Judge Jackson, restraining the strikers from interfering with the operation of the mines of the Clarksburg Fuel Co. This injunction is more stringent than the others, prohibiting the strikers from camping or congregating near enough to the mines to influence the workers of the company.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 21.—Eleven coal and iron policemen employed by the Susquehanna Coal Co. at their No. 5 colliery at Nanticoke, were arrested Friday by the chief of police of the borough on the charge of firing revolvers and rifles in the built up portion of the borough without provocation. Three of them were discharged and the other eight were fined $3.50 each.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 21.—The wife of John Snyder, a fireman employed in the Dorrance colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., at North Wilkesbarre, has reported to the officials of the company that her home and contents were destroyed by fire Friday. Her husband, on account of annoyance that he has undergone, lives in the colliery. The wife said she has been so annoyed by her neighbors that she decided to move from North Wilkesbarre to Stanton Hill. While her goods were being removed to the new house, a number of men upset the wagon and damaged the furniture. The goods were finally landed in the house, but afterward the house was burned.

Clarksburg, W. Va., June 21.—Thomas Haggerty, Bernard Rice and eight or ten other organizers and discharged miners, were arrested at a miners' mass meeting here Friday for violating Judge Jackson's injunction. Mother Jones, the labor organizer, spoke for some time, but was not molested.

Indianapolis, June 21.—It is estimated by W. B. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the Mine Workers of America, that the present supply of bituminous and anthracite coal above ground would be exhausted in less than three months, if there should be a general suspension of work in the mines.

Five People Drowned.

La Porte, Ind., June 21.—A telegram was received at Wanatah yesterday conveying the intelligence of the drowning of the family of Nelson N. Reynolds, of this county, in a flood in Tennessee. A daughter was the only survivor. The husband, wife and three children were caught in the whirlpool of water and were drowned before assistance could reach them.

A Famous Regiment's Reunion.

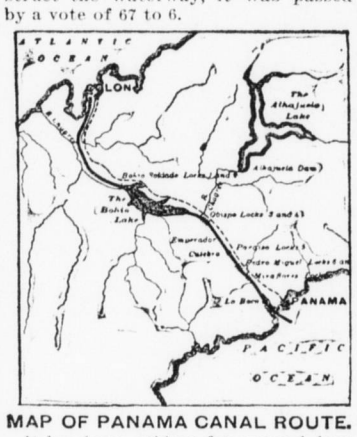
St. Paul, Minn., June 21.—The First Minnesota regiment, which was one of the first to respond to Lincoln's call for volunteers, and which made the famous charge on the second day at Gettysburg, celebrated its forty-first anniversary Friday. One hundred and thirteen survivors participated. The reunion was marked by a gift of $1,000 from J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Co., and the entertainment of the veterans including a luncheon at the Hill residence. A pretty ceremony was the trooping of colors at the Capitol.

BY A MAJORITY OF 8

The Senate Decides that Panama Route Is the Best.

United States Will Pay Canal Company $40,000,000 if the Title Is Clear—An Issue of $130,000,000 in 2 Per Cent. Bonds.

Washington, June 20.—An isthmian canal, while not yet absolutely assured, is nearer to construction than it ever has been. The senate yesterday by a majority of eight votes adopted the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill, the vote on the substitute being 42 to 34. After two amendments to the measure had been adopted, one providing for a commission to supervise the construction of the canal and the other providing for the issuance of $130,000,000 of 2 per cent. gold bonds to raise money with which to construct the waterway, it was passed by a vote of 67 to 6.



MAP OF PANAMA CANAL ROUTE.

It has been evident for several days that the Spooner substitute, which provides that the president shall select the Panama route if he can obtain a clear title to the Panama Canal Co.'s property, but, otherwise, he shall adopt the Nicaragua route, would command the votes of a majority of the senate. The Panama route was considered more desirable by the senate than the Nicaragua route. The only question left open is the title to the property, and that the president shall determine, if the house should adopt the senate amendment to its bill.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, closed the debate with an earnest appeal for the adoption of the Nicaragua route. He had been preceded by Mr. Clark, of Montana, in support of the Nicaragua route, and Mr. Allison, of Iowa, in support of the Spooner proposition. Only minor amendments, except those indicated, were adopted, all others being voted down.

The Spooner amendment provides that the president, through the law officers of the government, shall determine whether a clear title can be obtained to the Panama Co.'s property, rights and concessions. If he shall be satisfied that such title can be obtained, he shall purchase the property, rights and concessions for $40,000,000. If, in his opinion, a clear title cannot be obtained, he shall proceed to construct an isthmian canal by the Nicaraguan route.

The bill further provides that a commission of seven shall be appointed by the president to supervise the work and to make arrangements for all the details of it.

POWDER MILL BLEW UP.

Four Men Killed and Five Others Injured at Seward, Pa.

Johnstown, Pa., June 20.—The coining mill of the Cambria Powder Co.'s plant at Seward, 19 miles from Johnstown, blew up Thursday afternoon, instantly killing three men and injuring five others, one of whom has since died. Two others are fatally hurt. The dead are:

J. B. Smith, of Seward, aged 40 years, married and leaves a large family.

John Rhodes, of Seward, aged 38 years, married and leaves a large family.

Charles Drover, of Wapwallopen, Luzerne county, aged 35 years and unmarried.

W. F. Bracken, of Seward, married, three children.

The injured: Frank Wakefield, of Seward, married, seriously burned, will die.

Thomas Gordon, unmarried, seriously burned, will die.

John B. McCullough, of Seward, slightly burned about the hands and feet.

Seymour Allison, of Seward, slightly burned about the extremities.

The explosion occurred as the men were loading a pot of powder on a wagon driven by Rhodes. Suddenly there was an explosion and the flames flew in every direction. The powder adhering to the clothing of the men ignited, burning into the flesh of the victims. A strange feature of the accident was the fact that Drover was able to walk 300 yards from the scene of the explosion before he fell dead from his terrible burns. His flesh, like that of the other victims, was burned to a crisp.

The shanty in which the coining mill is located was ignited by the explosion of the powder and was burned to the ground, but the financial loss is slight.

Mont Pelee Again Erupts.

Fort de France, Martinique, June 20.—The river which flows by Basse Pointe has risen suddenly four times since Wednesday and as a result 30 houses at Basse Pointe have been carried out to sea. The first flood was signalized by the appearance in the valley of the river of a torrent of muddy water 40 metres wide and five metres high, which advanced with frightful rapidity. Torrential rains are falling in the northern part of the island. Mont Pelee continues to vomit a thick column of cinders which the wind blows to the north.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Secretary Root Shows that War in the Philippines Has Cost $170,000,000.

Washington, June 20.—Secretary Root has made answer to the senate resolution of April 17 calling for information as to the cost of the war in the Philippines. It is shown that $50,000 was advanced for the expenses of the Philippine commission originally from the United States treasury, but this amount afterwards was reimbursed out of the Philippine treasury. For transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Philippines since the peace treaty was ratified the cost has been $4,803,448.

Reports from the various bureau officers are submitted to show the cost of the Philippine war, including outstanding obligations, showing that the total up to date is $170,326,586.

Secretary Root concludes with the following explanation: "Attention is invited to the fact that large quantities of valuable property, such as ships, lighters, horses and mules, wagons, harness, clothing, ordnance, medical, signal and engineers supplies, the cost of which is included in the foreging statement, still remain on hand n the Philippine islands for use. Parts of these supplies are already being reshipped to this country.

"It should also be observed that a large part of the expense during the past year should not properly be treated as occasioned by military operations in the Philippines, for the reason that it consists of pay and maintenance of troops whom we would have had to pay and maintain, whether they were in the Philippines or not, in order to keep up the minimum number of regular troops required by law as a safeguard against future contingencies. The minimum at which the regular army is required to be maintained by the act of February 2, 1901, is 59,657 men, and the maximum is 100,000. We have now less than 10,000 in excess of the minimum number. The cost of that excess only is properly to be treated as occasioned by operations in the Philippines.

"The present scale of expense in the Philippines is of course greatly reduced from that shown in the foregoing statement, because of the continuous reduction of the army, made possible by the restoration of peaceful conditions. Thus in the middle of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, there were about 70,000 American soldiers in the islands. That number is now reduced to about 23,000."

SENSATIONAL RACING.

A Heart Disease Finish at Harlem—New Yorkers Make a "Killing" on a 50 to 1 Shot.

Chicago, June 20.—While two lengths in the lead, 100 yards from the wire in the Austin stakes at Harlem yesterday, Jockey Helgeson, apparently believing that victory was his, eased up his mount, Ethel Wheat, and lost a $3,000 purse. Hermencia came with an unexpected rush and won. Coburn brought Hermencia to the front with such suddenness that Hermencia was a length in the lead before Helgeson realized what was taking place. Hermencia was tenth at the strentch and looked like a 100 to 1 shot, but Coburn's desperate efforts landed him winner.

The second race furnished a big surprise and was the medium for heavy winnings by several New Yorkers who came here to attend the American derby. The race was a seven furlongs event for 3-year-olds, with 11 starters. Gonfalo was the top choice at 3 to 2. Luke Ward opened at 20 to 1, but was unnoticed, and his price receded to 50 to 1. When that figure was reached the New Yorkers began to pour their money into the betting ring and pounded the price down to 25 to 1 at post time. Luke Ward led from start to finish.

MURDER IN A CAR.

A Tragedy on a Freight Train in Michigan.

Bridgeman, Mich., June 20.—A reign of crime prevails throughout this county, caused by an invasion of tramps. As a result the life of Charles Parks, of Troy, N. Y., a paper maker by trade, was taken late Wednesday night. Parks, accompanied by M. Kelley and John Mays, boarded a southbound freight train. Fearing rain they sought shelter in an open box car, which was occupied by two negroes. No sooner had the white men been seated in the car when the negroes drew revolvers and demanded their money. Kelly and Mays were soon relieved of their cash, amounting to less than $5. An instant later the negroes walked over to where Parks was standing near the open door. He had thrown up both hands, but the colored highwaymen began shooting and Parks sank to the floor dead. They then rifled the dead man's pockets, securing less than a dollar.

The murder was committed while the train was journeying from St. Joseph to Livingston, where the murderers leaped from the moving train and escaped. Two men were later arrested near New Buffalo who are suspected of the crime.

Hat Factory Burned.

New York, June 20.—Fire last night destroyed Berg's hat factory at Orange, N. J. The loss is estimated at $225,000. Employes to the number of 700 will be thrown out of work. The factory was one of the largest plants of the kind in the United States.

No Crime to Transfer Passes.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—According to a supreme court decision rendered Thursday, persons who ride on others' passes on railroads cannot be prosecuted criminally. The decision declares invalid the statute of 1897 providing for such prosecution. The court says there is no requirement of law compelling railroad companies to place a provision on their passes making them non-transferable, and hence, by their own volition, may make buying and selling of passes criminal or not, as they may see fit, by merely placing thereon, "transferable," or declining to do so.

A JUDGE'S DECISION

He Declares Illinois Anti-Trust Law Unconstitutional.

The Suits Brought by State Officials Under This Law to Collect Large Sums from Corporations Will Not be Successful.

Chicago, June 21.—In a decision given yesterday Judge Elbridge Haney, of the state circuit court, held that the Illinois anti-trust law of 1891 is unconstitutional and void in all its parts.

By Judge Haney's decision practically all that was left of the anti-trust statutes of Illinois is declared to be a nullity. In 53 other cases, similar to the one passed upon by the court, a like finding was entered, pursuant to a stipulation among the attorneys in the case. The prosecution based its case principally upon the provisions of Section 1 of the act of 1891, which provides for the filing of affidavits by corporations annualy with the secretary of state, showing that they are not a party to any pool, combination or trust.

In passing opinion upon the merits of the case, Judge Haney held that the law of 1897 amended the law of 1891 and that the supreme court of the United States has decided that the law of 1897 is unconstitutional.

The decision has a direct bearing upon a large number of cases that have been begun against manufacturing concerns, to collect fines for non-compliance with the provisions of the anti-trust law in regard to the filing of affidavits. In 1898, Attorney General Aiken, for the state of Illinois, and States Attorney Beneen, of Cook county, began 1,200 suits in the courts of Cook county to recover $8,050 from each defendant, or a total of nearly $10,000,000. The trust statutes provide that on September 1 of each year the secretary of state shall address a letter to every corporation demanding an answer under oath as to whether the corporation is a party to any pool, combination or trust. It was to recover a penalty for non-compliance with this statute that the suits were instituted.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Effect of Labor Troubles Is Felt in the East—Condition of Other Industries.

New York, June 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Trade at the east is more quiet owing to the advancing season and the bad effect of prolonged labor controversies is being felt in certain lines. Reports from the interior and the far west are more encouraging; bountiful harvests are being expected, while the light stocks carried over from the previous season assure profitable prices. The best indication of continued prosperity is the fact that quotations do not recede, even in the lines where at present there is only a moderate degree of activity.

Uncertainty regarding their ability to secure pig iron at reasonable prices is making producers of steel cautious in accepting contracts that call for delivery at even remote dates. Raw material is undoubtedly in light supply, and the anthracite coal strike has suspended work at a number of furnaces. Coke production is attaining new records each week in the endeavor to supply all requirements, and better railway facilities are making unprecedented shipments from the Connellsville region. Soft coal is beginning to show the effect of an abnormal demand.

Quiet conditions prevail in eastern dry goods and footwear markets. Buying of woolens is also limited. Prices in all textile lines are firmly held, despite the slow movement. Shoe shops in New England have more orders, yet most factories only operate part time, and some are entirely idle.

Failures for the week numbered 194 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 19 in Canada against 14 a year ago.

FIERCE FOREST FIRES.

Towns in Washington are Threatened with Destruction.

Tacoma, Wash., June 21.—The fire department of this city has sent men, engines and hose on a special train to Buckley, in this county, which is threatened with complete destruction by forest fires, raging between that town and Enumclaw, King county. A great cloud of smoke hangs over Tacoma, 33 miles from Buckley. The Mountain mill, two miles east of Buckley, was burned Friday. Undoubtedly many lives of mountain campers and loggers have been lost.

Enumclaw is threatened with destruction by forest fires. The whole population is fighting the flames, but the water works has been burned and the work is difficult. The wind is blowing a gale and much farm property has been already destroyed.

A dispatch from Enumclaw says the damage to timber and buildings in the town is more than $100,000.

About 40 women and children are shut off by fire from reaching the town.

Five Killed, 29 Injured.

St. Paul, Minn., June 21.—Five killed and 29 injured are given in the list of casualties resulting from a collision between two passenger trains on the Northern Pacific near Staples early Friday morning.

Cholera's Ravages.

Manila, June 21.—The spread of cholera is increasing. There were 35 cases and 28 deaths from that disease here Thursday. The totals to date are: Manila, 1,490 cases and 1,197 deaths; provinces, 6,959 cases and 5,098 deaths.

A Bank Closes.

Newport, R. I., June 21.—Anthony S. Sherman, cashier of the Merchants' bank of this city, shot himself in the head Thursday night. It is believed the wound is mortal. Yesterday the bank, which is a private institution, was closed.

Cameron County Press

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid is advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
S. W. PENNYPACKER, Philadelphia.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM M. BROWN, Lawrence.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
ISAAC B. BROWN, Erie.
For Congress,
CHARLES F. BARCLAY, Cameron.
[Subject to Decision of Congressional Convention]
For State Senator,
E. J. JONES, Elk.
[Subject to Decision of Senatorial Convention.]

After the Legislature.

We learn that the Democrats of this State are going to make a particular effort to carry the Legislature this year; that those who are looking forward to the nomination of Mr. Pattison for Governor think his candidacy will strengthen the fight for the Legislature, though there may be no hope of electing the executive.

This is interesting speculation, but that is all. The Democrats have not carried the Legislature of Pennsylvania, or had a majority in either branch of it since 1882. That was the year in which Pattison made his first campasgn for Governor, and everything was upset. The whole Republican State ticket was defeated. When the complete result was ascertained it was found that the Democrats had twenty-one State Senators out of fifty and 113 of the 200 members of the House. While they did not have a majority in the Senate their excess in the House gave them a majority on joint ballot. It was however, of no material advantage to them as there was no United States Senator to elect that year. The political division only served to defeat reapportionment and create expense.

In that year Phildelphia elected fifteen Democratic members, and Democrats were elected also in such counties as Beaver, Bucks, Cambria, Montgomery and others now reliably Republican. When Pattison made his second canvass for Governor in 1890 the Democrats elected but teventy-nine members of the House and had nineteen members of the Senate. At that time Philadelphia elected but four Democrats, and many counties that had gone Democratic eight years before had flopped over. The result showed that it was possible to elect a Democratic Governor without disturbing the Republican majority in the Legislature. And the result in 1890 was only against the head of the Republican ticket, affecting no other part of it.

There is no revolt this year. There is not even such opposition as was shown last year when the State ticket was overwhelmed in a large number of counties, and the majorities cousiderably reduced in most others. On the basis of the vote for State Treasurer last November had there been an election for members of the Legislature then, the Democrats would have secured but seventeen Senators and eighty-five Representatives. That would not have given them a majority in either house, and, of course would have left them in the minority on joint ballot. The present apportionment is exactly the same as existed in 1890, when Democrats elected a Governor, but did not carry the Legislature. It is from these districts members will be chosen next November.

It is absurd, therefore, for the Democrats to talk about carrying the Legislature, though they do not hope to elect their candidate for Governor. If they get a total of eighty members of the two houses they well be doing exceedingly well,—probably as well as they really expect.—Phila. Press

A Emporium Woman Asks

"Have you a floor paint that will last two weeks?" Yes we have Devoe's; it has a beautiful gloss and will wear two years if properly applied. Murry & Coppersmith. B

Following up Election Reform.

The declaration of the Republican State Convention iu favor of honest laws for honest elections has been followed by an utterance more in detail by the Republicans of Chester is their county convention. It is the first meeting of the kind held in any county since the State convention acted, and is therefore significant.

The Chester Republicans go the whole length in their declaration, including not only laws for general elections but the demand for a uniform primary election act under which the party primaries shall be held on the same day in all the counties of the State. It has long been recognized that in many respects this is as important a matter as laws covering general elections, since in a large proportion of the counties the whole contest centers upon the nomination. These having been made, the majorities to be depended upon at the general election being so large, the result is regarded as determined.

Frauds in elections have been chiefly felt in Phildelphia and Pittsburg. It is assured by many that the controlling political influences in these cities will seek to obstruct any realmeasure of reform, and therefore that no reform can be looked for. There is no reason why Representatives from Philadelphia and Pittsburg should attempt to interfere with election reform legislature. Each city has a reliable and large Republican majority without the necessity of resorting to fraud to swell it, though undoubtedly fraud has been practiced. Possibly there are some among the political leaders in both cities who are still anxious that opportunities for fraud shall be left open.

But if all the Representatives from both cities were opposed to honest elections it would still be in the power of those elected from the interior districts to control the matter. Only one-fourth the membership of the House and one-fifth of the Senate are from Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. Combined to defeat honest election laws all these members could accomplish nothing against the substantially united purpose of Representatives of the interior counties to enact proper laws. And the interior members have a direct interest, since the whole State is cheated by the fraudulent votes cast or counted in any part of it.

What the Chester County Republicans have done we are bound to accept as sincere, and to believe that the formal declarations will act as instructions to the members of the Legislature from that district. It is a step that should be followed by the Republicans in every county of the Commonwealth, re-enforcing the position of the State convention.—Philadelphia Press.

Press Comments.

Wellsboro Agitator.

Through one of the hottest campaigns ever waged in this State not a single work was heard derogatory to the private or public character of Judge Pennypacker. He is a man who has the courage of his convictions and his aim will be to give Pennsylvanians good government without fear or favor. He is the kind of a candidate to unite all factions of the party. His election is sure.

***

Wellsboro Advocate.

Of Candidate Pennypacker nothing too good can be said. Personally he is the best man for governor that Mr. Quay ever favored the people with by a thousand per cent. He is as pure and blameless as any man can well be. He is able, scholarly, in his prime mentally and physically, a Quaker, and a man the honesty of whose intentions will never be questioned. We do not believe he, knowingly, can be stood up by Quay or anybody else to do an act inconsistent with sterling integrity and if he is elected he will make a good governor.

***

Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is essential that the administration at Washington should be supported. Great issues are involved that make for the weal or woe of the United States. The Republican policy, financially, commercially and in foreign affairs, must be upheld. The country has a right to look to Pennsylvania for strength, for not only is a Governor to be elected in November, but a United States Senatorship is at stake. The Senator will be chosen by the Legislature, and the Legislature must have a Republican majority to elect a Republican Senator.

In Judge Pennypacker himself Pennsylvania will have a Governor whose life is an open book, every page of which can bear the closest scrutiny. A man of learning, a close student of public affairs, a Pennsylvanian who loves Pennsylvania and glories in its greatness, he is a safe guide to place at the head of the administration. There is nothing that will advance the interests of the Commonwealth that he will not do; there is nothing in the way of vicious legislation that will escape his veto.

Let us present a solid front to the enemy, therefore, and not only elect the State ticket in its entirety, but see to it that the close legislative districts are carried.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

Will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. B

Another Dutch Governor.

Without doubt, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker will accept the nomination for Governor and will be accordingly elected—making the ninth incumbent of the office among the direct descendants of the German or Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Speaking of this "Penn," of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives this running comment upon the Dutch Governors whose names are household words even to those who do not care much for the details of history: They have contributed from their stock not fewer than one-third of our Governors since the office was made elective in the hands of the people. The combined terms of service of these men covered a period of forty-two years. From the time when the country Democrats in this State first captured the office with Simon Snyder at their head, whom they elected for three terms, Governors from among the Pennsylvania Germans continued time and again to be elected, including John Andrew Shulze, George Wolf, Joseph Ritner, Francis R. Shunk, William Bigler and John F. Hartranft. Nearly all these men were conspicuous for their sturdy honest and strong sense, and Wolf, if not also Ritner, almost reached greatness in the untiring vigor with which each became the successful champion of the free school system in public education, despite the indifference or resistance of most of his fellow Germans to that beneficent reform. It is not uncommon to describe the stock as mentally heavy and politically conservative. Nevertheless the historical fact must be recognized that the Governors who sprung from it were as a whole excellent rulers. It would hardly to possible to take any other eight occupants of the office and credit them fairly with a higher average of public virtue, steadiness and persistency of purpose, simplicity and successful results in administration than market the career and rule of the Pennsylvania German Governors at Harrisburg. Pennypacker, however, will be the first of them not bred wholly in the country or to country life, and unlike most of them he is a man of generous culture and varied learning. In this respect it will not be easy to name any Governor of the State who has been his equal and certainly none has been his superior."—Lancaster Examiner.

STATE AND COUNTY POLITICAL NOTES.

The Wellsboro Agitator says Pennypacker and other republican nominees will get 4,500 majority in Tioga county.

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Hon. J. K. P. Hall has been endorsed for State senator, with power to choose his own conferees, by the Democratic County Convention of Clarion county.

***

Senator Quay says the campaign is going to be a short one, and that the active work will not begin until the latter part of September or the beginning of October. He intimates that he will conduct the battle personally, giving attention to many of the details.

***

When Galusha A. Grow retires from congrest next March he will complete a total service of 22 years or 11 terms, bat divided by interval of nearly 30 years. He entered congress at the age of 27 years and retires at the age of 78, one of the most notable figures in American politics.

***

Former Governor Daniel H. Hastings sailed for Europe on Saturday to be absent two months. He is a warm, personal friend of Judge Pennypacker and was among the first to congratulate him on his nomination. The ex-Governor has offered his services to the State Committee, and they have been accepted, so that shortly after his return from his trip he is likely to be on the stump helping to roll up a big Republican majority.

***

The Philadelphia Press says: "Insurance Commissioner Durham returned from Washington yesterday after a conference with Senators Quay and Penrose.. He had no statement to make regarding the plans of the leaders for the approaching campaign except that Senator Quay was of the opinion that six weeks of active work would answer every purpose this year. It is generally believed that Insurance Commissioner Durham will do most of the active work at the Republican State Convention headquarters during the campaign, although Senator Quay will hold the title of State Chairman."

DR. FENNER'S
KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs. Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations Free.

"A gravel lodged in my bladder. After using a few bottles of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure I passed a gravel half as large as a marble. The medicine prevented further formations. I was cured.
W. T. OAKES, Orrix, Va."

Druggists, 50c., $1. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS'DANCE Sure Cure. Circular. Dr Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y

Ready to Yield.

"I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for piles and found it a certain cure," says S. R. Meredith, Willow Grove, Del. Operations unnecessory to cure piles. They always yield to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Cures skin diseases, all kinds of wounds. Accept no counterfeits. R. C. Dodson.

If you want your wife to act liku an angle treat her like one.

Call at L. Tagaart's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegaut physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. L. Taggart.

your failure is as sweet to your riva[as it is bitter to yourself.

Krause's Cold Cure.

For colds in the head, chest, throat or any portion of the body, breaks up a cold in 24 hours without interruption to work. Will prevent colds if taken when first symptoms appear. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

A smart fool is dangerous and an ignorant one is still more so.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. Stricktaden, editor World-Herald, Fair Haven, Wash. For sale by L. Taggart.

Approval of a mar's conscinice seldome helps to boosr his salary.

In many instances attacks of cholery morbus terminate fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. The safe way is to keep at hand a reliable medicine for use in such cases. For this purpose there is nothing so sure as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dirrhoea Remedy. W. E. Bosworth, of LaFayette, Ala., says: "In June, 1900, I had a serious attack of cholera morbus and one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gave me relief in fifteen minutes." For sale by L. Taggart.

Water—the stuff corporatsons are made of.

A Splendid Remedy.

Neuralgic pains, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatic pains yield to the penetrating influence of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It penetrates to the nerves and bone, and being absorbed into the blood, its healing properties are conveyed to every part of the body and effect some wonderful cures. Mr. D. F. Moore, Agent Illinois Central Railway, Milan, Tenn., states: I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment for rheumatism, backache, etc., in my family. It is a splendid remedy. We could not do without it." 25c, 50c and $1.00 at L. Taggart's.

Philanthropist—A man who gives away what he can't use himself.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver and you may know that his liver is torpid when he does not relish his food or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at L. Taggart's drug store.

Financier—A man who grabs off to the limit.

Saved From an Awful Fate.

"Everybody said I had consumption," writes Mrs. A. M. Shields, of Chambersburg, Pa., "I was so low after six months of severe sickness, caused by Hay Fever and Asthma, that few thought I could get well, but I learned of the marvelous merit of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, used it, and was completely cured" For desperate Throat and Lung Diseases it is the safest cure in the world, and is infallible for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart.

Captain of Industry—One who lives off the profits of another's work.

Virluent Cancer Cured.

Startling proof of a wonderful advance in medicine is given by druggist G. W. Roberts of Elizabeth, W. Va. An old man there had long suffered with what good doctorrs pronounced incurable cancer. They believed his case hopeless till he used Electric Bitters and applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which treatment completely cured him. When Electric Bitters are used to expel bilious, kidney and microbe poisons at the same time this salve exerts its matchless healing power, blood diseases, skin eruptions, ulcers aud sores vanish. Bitters 50c. Salve 25c at L. Taggart.

A horse can carry a pound on his back to an ounce on his foot.

Head Feels Like Bursting.

Maybe you were out late last night? If you had taken a Krause's Headache Capsule before retiring your head would be cool and clear this mornin. Take one now and you will be all right in an half hour. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

STERLING RUN, PA.

We have returned from the city, and as usual we bought too many goods. The goods are on our shelves for your inspection and we invite the public to come and inspect them and get prices. We will sell these nice up-to-date goods for the next THIRTY DAYS at a very small margin to reduce our stock. NOW IS THE TIME FOR GOOD BARGAINS.

We sell BRUSSELS CARPET from sample, we measure your room, cut carpet to fit and sew it if you wish. We carry INGRAIN carpets and FLOOR MATTING in Stock. Our prices on matting are 16c, 20c, 25c, 28c, and 30 cents per yard.

We are agents for
DEMOREST SEWING MACHINES,
DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO.

J. E. SMITH,
Sterling Run, Pa.

MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.
WORMS!
WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE
FOR 20 YEARS
Has led all WORM Remedies.
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Prepared by
RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.
For sale by L. Taggart 2ly.

J. A. Fisher,
PRACTICAL
Horse Shoer,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

Madam French Female Pills. Dean's
A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free.
UNITED MEDICAL CO., Box 74, LANCASTER, PA.
Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C Dodson.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife MARY, having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public against harboring or giving her credit on my account, for I shall not pay any bills of her contracting.
WM. CALDWELL.
First Fork, Pa., June 9th, 1902.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of FIDELIA C, HYDE, Deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Fidelia C. Hyde, late of Emporium Borough, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted to B. W. Green, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.
B. W. GREEN, Executor.
Emporium, Pa., June 2nd, 1902.—15-6t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER President Judge and the Hons. JOHN MCDONALD and GEO. A. WALKER, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron have issued their precept bearing date the 17th day of June A. D., 1902, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1902, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other rememberances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., June 17th, 1902, and in the 125th year of the Independence of the United States of America.
J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cameron county, and to me directed, I have seized, levied upon and taken into execution and will expose to public sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House, in Emporium, Pa., on

Friday, 4th day of July, A. D., 1902
AT 2:00 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The following described real estate, to-wit:

ALL the right, title, interest and property of W. D. Johnson, being the undivided one-half thereof, in and to all the timber standing, lying and being upon certain tracts or parts of tracts of land owned by the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber and Land Company and known as Warrants numbered 5446, 5447, 5426, 5445, 5444, 5428, 5457, 5449, 5429, 5428, 5425, 5427, 5424 and 5448 on the east side of the Driftwood Branch of the Sinnamahoning Creek and on the water shed of runs flowing into the same and on the ridges between said runs and extending easterly to a line to be run by V. A. Brooks, dividing this timber from that sold by the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber and Land Company to F. H. and C.W. Goodyear on the First Fork of the Sinnamahoning Creek and situate in Cameron county, Pennsylvania.

Also the right to make such improvements on said lands as are necessary for the removal of said timber and to vacate the premises within five years from March 25th, 1902, and also the right of ingress and egress to the foregoing lands for the removal of said timber.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of the defendant, W. D. JOHNSON, at the suit of J. R. Droney.

TERMS CASH. No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase price is paid in full.

JOHN D. SWOPE, High Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Emporium, Pa., June 11, 1902. } 17-3

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS

For Next Two Weeks

We will be busy preparing for the Glorious Fourth. Our stock is the most complete we have ever had.

If You Want a Swell Suit

We can fit you out in the latest style, give you the neatest fit, sell you goods that will give you the best service and save you from 20 to 30 %.

Our suits are without question the nobbiest line in this county and should be seen by those looking for omething handsome. All union made goods.

Our Line of Shirts and Neckwear

is very handsome and we have made extra efforts to secure the best assortment for this season. The success of our efforts will be demonstrated if you will come in and look around.

Jasper Harris,
The People's Popular Clothier.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., May 6, 1902.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 50
Chop Feed, "	1 50
Middlings, Fancy "	1 50
Bran,	1 40
Corn, per bushel,	84
White Oats, per bushel,	60
Choice Clover Seed,	At Market Prices.
Choice Timothy Seed,	
Choice Millet Seed,	
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The Blue and the Gray.

Knee-deep in the scarlet poppies,
Waist high in the waving corn,
At the edge of a silver streamlet
They met by chance one morn.
He was a Union soldier
In blue and buttons gay,
And she was a Southern maiden
In a shabby gown of gray.

She looked at his stalwart shoulders,
And face with its healthy tan,
He looked at her cheeks of roses,
And so the tale began.
The popies yet were sleeping,
And who was to hinder, pray,
If the blue-clad soldier captured
A kiss from the girl in gray.

Every night off duty
He stole from the lines of blue
To meet her under the live-oaks
In the moonlight and the dew.
And lo! when the bugle sounded
And the regiment marched away,
He left a ring and a promise
With the sweet little maid in gray.

After the war was over
And the battle-flags were furled,
And the peaceful snow of the orchards
Folded the weary world,
He came again to the village
In the heart of the fragrant May—
The bells rang out for a bridal
And the blue was wed to the gray.

—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Chas. Robinson left on Tuesday to visit friends at Snoe Shoe.

Miss Ella Levy, of Milesburg, was guest of Mrs. F. T. Beers last week.

George Fry, of Sinnamahoning, transacted business in Emporium on Monday.

B. W. Green, Esq., returned on Monday from visiting at his Tioga county farm.

Capt. C. F. Barclay, of Sinnemahoning, transacted business in Emporium yesterday.

Bing Hemphill says "Emporium is good enough for him" and has returned from Tidioute.

Miss Jennie Guinn, of McEvensville, Pa, is guest of Geo. Guinn and wife, West Fourth street.

Mrs. Charles Krebs, of East Third street, who has been seriously ill, is now somewhat better.

Mrs. Kackenmeister, of Williamsport, spent Sunday with her son John and family at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norie, of Emporium, were in town between trains yesterday.—Kane Republican.

Mrs. Herbert Day and children returned on Monday from visiting her parents at Friendship, N. Y.

C. C. Pearl, of Buffalo, is guest of his father-in-law, L. G. Cook.

Rev. W. A. Pugsley and wife will return from their vacation Friday evening.

Frankliu Hoursler and wife have returned from visiting relatives in Potter and Tioga county.

Mrs. H. R. Manett, has been quite seriously ill for several days past, but is now improving.

Mrs. A. Cady, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, is visting her sister, Mrs. H. C. Olmsted, at this place.

Mrs. J. M. Shafer, of Sinnamahoning, was guest of her son, A. H. Shafer and wife, at this place last week.

Mrs. S. Stoddard left on Flyer last Saturday afternoon for Olean to spend a week with J. S. Douglas and wife.

Mrs. Reuben Wheaton, of Galeton, is ill at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Alma Wheaton, on East Third street.

County Supt. of Schools, Miss Mattie M. Collins attended Commencement exercises at Lock Haven Normal, yesterday.

Mrs. G. J. LaBar and little grandson, Carl Rischel, of Emporium, have been visiting Mrs. W. L. Sykes.—Galeton Dispatch.

Misses Bessie McQuay and Iva McDougall, two of Emporium's bright young ladies, called on the PRESS last Thursday.

Thos. W. Welsh, the contractor, has been confined to his residence for several days, suffering with erysipelas. He is improving now.

F. Vernon Heilman returned last week from Commercial College and has accepted a position in Elk Tanning office at this place.

John Neer, of Goulds, N. Y., is guest of S. G. Ostrum and wife on Bryan Hill, visiting his old friends the first time in fifteen years.

Mrs. J. P. Felt, Mrs. D. W. Felt and Mrs. C. W. Shaffer have returned from a delightful visit to Utica, Binghamton and other New York cities.

Mrs. E. M. Newton returned yesterday from an extended visit to New York City, to spend the summer months at "Newton Terrace."

Editor A. H. Shimp, of the Hughesville Mail, stopped off on his return from the Democratic state Convention, guest of his sister, Mrs. A. W. Baker.

Rev. Rainey, of Ridgway, exchanged pulpils with Rev. Robertson, of Emmanuel church, last Sunday. He made a very favorable impression on his hearers.

E. L. Schuyler, editor of Williamsport Evening News, accompanied by his wife and two sons, spent Sunday in town, guests of Mr. Frank T. Beers and wife.

Ye editor had the pleasure of shaking hands with Dr. Nutt, of Williamsport, last Friday evening. This talented gentleman was called here on a professional visit.

Mrs. Daniel Geary, of Emporium, was guest of her mother, Mrs. T. Arthur, on the west side yesterday. Mrs. Arthur is seriously ill.—Kane Republican.

John J. Hinkle, employed in the coinage department of U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, came up on Sunday to spend a week with his wife and other friends and relatives.

'Squire Blodgett, of Wyside, came up on Monday to examine his political fences and file his bond as tax collector of Grove township, a position to which he is repeatedly elected by the people.

Charles M. Spangler goes to Easton to-day for the purpose of purchasing some improved farming implements. He is a successful farmer and, in company with Owen Dininny, is branching out.

Chas. M. Lewis, a former Rich Valley citizen, now residing in Iowa, writes the PRESS, renewing his subscription. Chas. kicks because our Valley subscribers do not send the PRESS items "from home."

Ed. D. White, chief clerk at Emporium Iron Works, received the sad intelligence of the death of his sister at Lebanon, last Sunday. Accompanied by his wife he left on Monday to attend the funeral.

W. S. Walker is moving into his new house on Costello avenue. The family will be welcomely received in Austin.....Messrs. A. Brady and Geo. Walker, Jr., of Emporium, wheeled in to Austin Tuesday from Coudersport at a two minute gait. They made the time over the hill from Coudersport in less than one hour and a half which is very good time considering the steep grade of the hill.—Austin Republican.

It looks good to see our old friend T. H. Norris able to attend to business.

Rev. J. M. Robertson visited Port Allegany yesterday.

Prof. A. L. L. Suhrie, of St. Marys, visited his friends here yesterday and to-day.

David Kirk, Esq., of Pittsburg, is looking after his business interests in town this week.

Mrs. W. P. Shriner, and her two daughters, Viola and Amy, are going to Maryland the forepart of next week for an extended stay at the home of her father who is in a precarious condition with paralysis.—Bellefonte Watchman.

St. Marys is making arrangements to purchase 200 tons of cinder, to be used upon thier streets, from Mr. Andrew Brady, of Emporium Furnace. Why does not Emporium use more of it, is what our tax payers would like to know.

Ice Cream—Religious.

An ice cream festival will be given under the auspices of the M. E. church, Sizerville, next Saturday evening, June 28th. All are invited.

There will be preaching services in the M. E, church, at Sizerville, next Sunday evening, at 7:45.
R. S. OYLER, pastor.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—One platform Spring Wagon for sale, at a bargain. Nearly as good as new. Apply to
FRANK SHIVES.

FOR SALE—A desirable lot and building for sale at corner of Sixth and Cherry streets. For terms apply to
17-3t. LAURA M. BRYAN.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his residence, located near Portage bridge, at a bargain. Apply to
18-3t. J. D. BELL.

Zinc and Grinding Make

Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand. Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint.
tf

Best Refrigerator for the least money at LaBar's.

Cypher Chick Feed for young chicks. Contains eleven different seeds and grains. Also Cypher egg stimulant and lice powder. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. G. H. DICKENSON.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.—The undersigned has secured the services of two first-class painters and paper hangers and is prepared to take contracts, either by day or job. First-class work guaranteed.
12-tf C. A. VAN LEW.

FURNITURE FOR SALE:—The following articles will be offered for sale (either private or public) at the home of the undersigned on East Allegheny Avenue, Emporium, Pa., one gas range, one coal stove and gas attachment, dining room and kitchen tables, chairs, writing desk, book case, gas lamps and shades, washer, clothes ringer, two oak chamber suits, bed springs, mattresses, etc. Goods may be examined and prices ascertained at any time.
17-2t C. P. BASTIAN.

A HOT TIME ON THE FOURTH.

People Will be Surprised to Read This

Olean is going to give an enormous celebratian on the Fourth of July, and all Rail Roads running there will have excursions, therefore, there will be a large crowd and in order to help intertain the throng. Poppenberg's (formerly the Temple Music Store) of 124 N. Union St, have decided to keep their store open on that day and if you or any of your friends are interested in Pianos or music this is the place to spend part of your time, as they have the largest stock of pianos in this part of the state or between Buffalo and Pittsburg.

This stock comprises all the best and most reliable makes, such as "Kimball," "Chickering," "Ivers & Pond," "Knabe," "Haines," "Wegman," "Marshall & Wendell," "Foster," and many others and they are all guaranteed both by G. H. Poppenberg and by the manufacturers, so you are doubly secured.

Elegant cabinet grand upright pianos, various high class makes, in all the light fancy cases; pianos that dealers must get $350, $375 and $425 for regularly. Sale price $173, $183, $216 to $237. Terms $15 to $20 cash and balance $5 per month will buy them.

We ship pianos anywhere to reliable people on the easy payment plan and guarantee entire satisfaction. If you cannot call in person, most honorable selection will be made for you the same as if you were here.

Eight strictly standard made pianos, popularly priced, thoroughly reliable instruments, regular retail prices $275, $300 and $325. Sale prices $137, $153 and $169. $10 cash and $5 per month buys them.

Several fine cabinet organs in five, six and seven octaves, and some in piano cases, former prices $75, $90 to $150. Sale price $23, $37, $43, to $63. Terms $5 cash and $3 per month.

Remember the place is the Temple Music Store, No 124 North Union St., in the Temple building, Olean, N. Y., and that your credit is good and the store is open July 4th.

G. H. POPPENBERG,
670-672 Main St. Buffalo, N.Y.
The largest dealer in western New York.

Read it in His Newspaper.

George Schaub, a well known German citizen of New Lebanon, Ohio, is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkszeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife said to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by L. Taggart.

Destiny— A good excuse for any old thing.

Leads Them All.

"One Minute Cough Cure beats all other medicine I ever tried for coughs, colds, croup and throat and lung troubles," says D. Scott Currin of Loganton, Pa One Minute Cough Cure is the only absolutely safe cough remedy which acts immedsately. Mothers everywhere testify to the good it has done their little ones. Croup is so sudden in its attacks that the doctor often arrives too late. It yields at once to One Minute Cough Cure. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Sure sure for grip, bronchitis, coughs. R. C. Dodson.

Most physicians are first-class skin doctors—judging from the size of their bills.

Cronic bronchial troubles and summer coughs can be quickly relieved and cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. L. Taggart.

The July Woman's Home Companion is a patriotic number. "The First Declaration of Independence" is the story of the Declaration which antedated the famous one of 1776. "The Independence Hall of To-day" is a charming historical article woven round the Hall in Philadelphia, which has been lately restored. "The Death Throes of the Confederacy" gives a vivid description of the last battles of the Civil War. A humorous story story of the War of 1812 is "The Battle of Quahaug Neck," by Joe Lincoln, Cyrus Townsend Brady's charming story, "Woven With the Ship," is continued. Onoto Watanna contributes "The Love of a Geisha Girl," and Will N. Harben has a tale of the Georgia mountaineers. Miss Grace Margaret Gould gives valuable hints on the latest frills of fashion. Published by The Crowell Publishing Co., Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy; sample copy free.

They Secured First Premiums.

The new "Le Roy Plows" were awarded first premiums at the leading County Fairs in 1901. They not only look well but they are the best plows that high grade material and expert mechanics can build. They are "easy to draw" and "easy to hold," made in all sizes and styles and every plow is guaranteed as represented. You will find many new and important improvements over the older makes. Call and see them at C. H. Jessop, Emporium Pa.

Come and see the best Refrigerator. The only good one on earth at LaBar's.

SHAW'S PURE MALT—Exhilarates and does not poison, that's why Doctors drink it. It is good for sick and old, and excellent for young and well.
Sold By
36-47-1y F. X. BLUMLE.

Try the
Broad Street
Meat
Market

We handle nothing but the very best.

Poultry,
Fruits and
Vegetables.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

Geo. H. Gross.

Wall Paper.

At Taggart's Drug Store the finest line ever brought to town. Prices lower than you ever saw them. Double rolls as low as 5c and the very best at 35c. Border just a liitle in advance of paper.

Paints, Varnish, Stains,
Varnish Stains,
Enamel,

in all shades and colors. A better line than ever offered to our people. Don't fail to call and examine.

L. TAGGART.

DAY'S
THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

The season for excursions, picnics, camping parties and other sorts of out-door pastimes is here. We are ready to meet the demand for outing supplies.

Quick lunches can be prepared from articles in our stock.

Soups, salmon, lobsters, shrimp, sardines, crabs, clams, potted meats, condensed milk and evaporated crean, boned game and poultry, rolled ox tongue, lunch tongue, veal loaf, chicken loaf, ham loaf, fruits, tomatoes, crackers and wafers, ginger-snaps and other sorts of sweet biscuit. Cheese, pickles, olives, catsup and many other articles that give relish to the out-door meal.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS.

Ja-ma-ka Coffee, lb. 20c. You will find no better, and few as good, at 25c lb. It's rich and aromatic.

Shredded Wheat, package 12c.

Vanilla Extract, 2½ oz bottle, 20c. Red ribbon brand.

Canned Peaches, can 18c. Yellow Crawford's.

New York state corn, can 8c. good quality.

Best Granulated Sugar, lb. 6c 25lb. bag, $1.40.

Money saved every day by trading at this store.

Phone 6. J. H. DAY

ICE CREAM
at wholesale.
Bonini Bros.,
Manufacturers of
PURE ICE CREAM,
RIDGWAY, Pa.,

Have greatly enlarged and improved their facilities for making ice cream and are better than ever prepared to supply the trade with all kinds of ice cream on short notice and at reasonable prices.

They have prepared to make a specialty of this line of business and intend to do a larger business than ever before. They will make better cream than ever. They want your orders and propose to please their patrons so as to get the trade. Give them a trial.

BOTH TELEPHONES.

We Have What You Need!

To brush up and make beautiful your home. The season of the year for such work has arrived and we would call the attention of the public to our very large and reliable line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, the best in the world. In addition to the best paints, we have a first-class line of De Voe & Co.'s Brushes. Get a move on and be prepared to paint before the workmen are all engaged. We can save you money.

While you are painting your home or business place let us talk a little with you on Bath and Closets, Hot Water, Steam or anything in that line. Our increased facilities and expert workmen will do you good work. Don't deay until too late.

Farmers should bear in mind that we handle Plows, Harrows, Rakes, etc. In fact our Hardware, Stove and Plumbing Departments are up to the best.

Write or wire us, when a competent agent will call on you.

Murry & Coppersmith Co.

MIXED IN TWO MINUTES.

1 GI. L. & M. PAINT AT - - $1.70
1 GI. PURE LINSEED OIL AT 75c. - .56
MAKES 1¾ GALLONS FOR - - - $2.26

Longman and Martinez
PAINTS.

Actual Cost $1.29 Per Gallon. Any buliding not satisfactorily painted will be repainted at our expense. 27 years of sale.

Sole Agent,
H. S. LLOYD.

SPRING HAS COME

As spring opens everyone desires to have something fresh from their own garden as early as possible and

FRANK SHIVES'

is the very place to buy the best seeds of all kinds, both early and late varieties.

A full line of choice Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top and Lawn Grass in season. Also Millet and Hungarian Grass. Then his choice Hams, Bacon, Fresh Meat and Eggs deserve your attention. A few words about our Groceries and staple articles will not be out of place. Our Coffees and Teas can be relied on as always fresh. Sugars and Spices that will always please the thrifty housekeeper, while Canned Goods in every variety are presented for you to choose from. The freshest goods always to be found here. Prices reasonable and quality the best. Sole agent for Pillsbury flour, which is known the world over as the best.

FRANK SHIVES.

THE TOWN O' DREAM.

By a beautiful stream lies the Town o' Dream,
On a beautiful summer plain,
With bells achime a golden time
To the tune of a golden strain.

The road lies straight through a golden gate—
Men call it the Port o' Sleep—
Where far below dim waters flow
Through chambers cool and deep.

O, fair and bright in the broad sunlight,
Her streets and her greening bowers,
And all day long a sleepy song
Murmurs of love and flowers.

And never a care can enter there,
Nor trouble to cause annoy,
There rest comes sweet to toiling feet
And weary hearts find joy.

Now would ye know the way to go
To the beautiful Town o' Dream?
Ye must seek the god of the Land o' Nod,
Ruler of things that seem.

And drawing near with humble cheer
Ye'll speak the Word of Kin,
And if your mind is good and kind
Ye'll freely enter in.

O, near and far his peoples are,
And he rules them, every one,
With a Pleasance deep and a Rod of Sleep
At setting of the sun.

By a beautiful stream lies the Town o' Dream.
—Weary are we and fain;
Come, let us try the portal high,
And win our Town again!
—A. B. de Mille, in N. Y. Independent.

My Strangest Case

BY GUY BOOTHBY.

Author of "Dr. Kikola," "The Beautiful White Devil," "Pharos, The Egyptian," Etc.

[Copyrighted, 1901, by Ward, Lock & Co.]

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"Mr. Fairfax," said he, "I labor under the fear that you cannot understand my position. Can you realize what it is like to feel shut up in the dark, waiting and longing always for only one thing? Could you not let me come to Paris with you to-morrow?"

"Impossible," I said. "It is out of the question. It could not be thought of for a moment!"

"But why not? I can see no difficulty in it!"

"If for no other reason because it would destroy any chance of my even getting on the scent. I should be hampered at every turn."

He heaved a heavy sigh.

"Blind! blind!" he said with despair in his voice. "But I know that I shall meet him some day, and when I do—"

His ferocity was the more terrible by reason of his affliction.

"Only wait, Mr Kitwater," I replied. "Wait, and if I can help you, you shall have your treasure back again. Will you then be satisfied?"

"Yes, I'll be satisfied," he answered, but with what struck me as almost reluctance. "Yes, when I have my treasure back again I'll be satisfied, and so will Codd. In the meantime I'll wait here in the dark, the dark in which the days and nights are the same. Yes, I'll wait and wait and wait."

At that moment Miss Kitwater made her reappearance in the garden, and I rose to bid my clients farewell.

"Good-by, Mr. Kitwater," I said. "I'll write immediately I reach Paris, and let you know how I am getting on."

"You are very kind," Kitwater answered, and Codd nodded his head.

My hostess and I then set off down the drive to the high-road which we followed towards the village. It was a perfect evening, and the sun was setting in the west in a mass of crimson and gold. At first we talked of various commonplace subjects, but it was not very long before we came back, as I knew we should do, to the one absorbing topic.

"There is another thing I want to get right with you, Miss Kitwater," I said, as we paused upon the bridge to which I have elsewhere referred. "It is only a small matter. Somehow, however, I feel that I must settle it, before I can proceed further in the affair with any satisfaction to myself."

She looked at me in surprise.

"What is it?" she asked, "I thought we had settled everything."

"So far as I can see that is the only matter that remains," I answered. "Yet it is sufficiently important to warrant my speaking to you about it. What I want to know is, whom I am serving?"

"I don't think I understand," she said, drawing lines with her umbrella upon the stone coping of the bridge as she spoke.

"And yet my meaning is clear," I returned. "What I want to be certain of is, whether I am serving you or your uncle?"

"I don't think you are serving either of us," she answered. "You are helping us to right a great wrong."

"Forgive me, but that is merely trifling with words. I am going to be candid once more. You are paying the money, I believe?"

In some confusion she informed me that this certainly was the case.

"Very well, then, I am certainly your servant," I said. "It is your interests I shall have to study."

"I can trust them implicitly to you, I am sure, Mr. Fairfax," she replied. "And now here we are at the church. If you walk quickly you will be just in time to catch your train. Let me thank you again for coming down to-day."

"It has been a great pleasure to me," I replied. "Perhaps when I return from Paris you will permit me to come down again to report progress?"

"We shall be very pleased to see you," she answered. "Now good-by, and a pleasant journey to you!"

We shook hands and parted. As I passed along the road I watched her making her way along the avenue towards the church. There was need for me to shake my head.

"George Fairfax," said I, "it would require very little of that young lady's society to enable you to make a fool of yourself."

CHAPTER VIII.

Unlike so many of my countrymen I am prepared to state that I detest the French capital. I always make my visits to it as brief as possible, then, my business completed, off I fly again, seeming to breathe more freely when I am outside its boundaries. I don't know why this should be so, for I have always been treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration by its inhabitants, particularly by those members of the French detective force with whom I have been brought in contact.

On this visit I crossed with one of the cleverest Parisian detectives, a man with whom I have had many dealings. He was most anxious to ascertain the reason of my visit to his country. My assurance that I was not in search of any one of his own criminals seemed to afford him no sort of satisfaction. He probably regarded it as an attempt to put him off the scent, and I fancy he resented it. We reached Paris at seven o'clock, whereupon I invited him to dine with me at eight o'clock, at a restaurant we had both patronized on many previous occasions. He accepted my invitation, and promised to meet me at the time and place I named. On the platform awaiting our arrival was my man Dickson, to whom I had telegraphed, ordering him to meet me.

"Well, Dickson," I said, when I had bade the detective au revoir, "what about our man?"

"I've had him under my eye, sir," he answered. "I know exactly what he's been doing, and where he's staying."

"That's good news, indeed," I replied. "Have you discovered anything else about him?"

"Yes, sir," he returned. "I find that he's struck up a sudden acquaintance with a lady named Mme. Beaumarais, and that they are to dine together at the Cafe des Ambassadeurs to-night. They have been in and out of half the jewelers' shops in the Rue de la Paix to-day, and he's spending a mint of money on her."

"They are dining at the Cafe des Ambassadeurs to-night, did you say? At what time?"

"I cannot tell you that, sir," Dickson replied. "I only know that they are to dine there together to-night."

"And pray how did you find that out?"

"I made inquiries as to who she was, and where she lived, and then pumped her maid," he answered.

"You did not do anything that would excite his suspicions, I hope," I put in. "You ought to know by this time what women are."

"Oh, no, sir, you needn't be afraid," he said. "I was too careful for that. The maid and I are on very friendly terms. She believes me to be a Russian, and I've not denied it."

"It would be safest not to do so," I replied. "If she discovers that you are an Englishman, she might chance to mention the fact to her mistress. She would doubtless let it fall in conversation with him, and then all our trouble would be useless. You speak Russian, do you not?"

"Ony pretty well, sir," he answered. "I should be soon bowled out if I came in contact with a real one."

"Well, I think I will be somewhere near the Cafe des Ambassadeurs to-night just to make sure of my man. After that I'll tell you what to do next."

"Very good, sir," he returned. "I suppose you will be staying at the same place?"

"Yes, the same place," I replied. "If you have anything to communicate, you can either call, or send word to me there."

I thereupon departed for the quiet house at which I usually take up my abode when in Paris. The big hotels are places I steer clear of, for the simple reason that I often have business in connection with them, and it does not pay me to become too well known. At this little house I can go out and come in just as I please, have my meals at any time of the day or night, and am as well cared for as at my own abode in London. On this occasion the old lady of the house greeted me with flattering enthusiasm. She had received my telegram, she said, and my usual room awaited me. I accordingly ascended to it in order to dress myself for the dinner of the evening, and as I did so thought of the pretty bedroom I had seen on the previous day, which naturally led me to think of the owner of the house, at that moment my employer. In my mind's eye I could see her just as she had stood on that old stone bridge at Bishopstowe, with the sunset behind her and the church bells sounding across the meadows, calling the villagers to evensong. How much better it was, I argued, to be standing talking to her there in that old world peace, than to be dressing for a dinner at an up-to-date French restaurant. My toilet completed, I descended to the street, hired a fiacre, and drove to the restaurant where I had arranged to meet my friend. The place in question is neither an expensive nor a fashionable one. It has no halls of mirrors, no dainty little cabinets, but, to my thinking, you can obtain the best dinner in all Paris there. On reaching it I found my guest had been the first to arrive. We accordingly ascended the stairs to the room above, where we selected our table and sat down. My companion was a witty little man with half the languages of Europe on his tongue, and a knowledge of all the tricks and dodges of all the criminal fraternity at his finger-ends. He has since written a book on his experiences, and a stranger volume, or one more replete with a knowledge of the darker side of human nature it would be difficult to find. He had commenced his professional career as a doctor, and like myself had gradually drifted into the detective profession. Among other things he was an inimitable hand at disguising himself, as many a wretched criminal now knows to his cost. Even I, who know him so well, have been taken in by him. I have given alms to a blind beggar in the streets, have encountered him as a chiffonier prowling about the gutters, have sat next to him on an omnibus when he has been clothed as an artisan in a blue blouse, and on not one of those occasions have I ever recognized him until he made himself known to me. Among other things he was a decided epicure, and loved a good dinner as well as any of his compatriots. Could you but see him with his napkin tucked under his chin, his little twinkling eyes sparkling with mirth, and his face wreathed in smiles, you would declare him to be one of the jolliest-looking individuals you have ever encountered. See him, however, when he is on business and has a knotty problem to solve, and you will find a different man. The mouth has become one of iron, the eyes are as fierce as fierce can be. Some one, I remember, likened him to the great Napoleon, and the description is an exceedingly apt one.

"By the way," I said, as we took a peep into our second bottle of Perrier-Jouet, "there is a question I want to put to you. Do you happen to be acquainted with a certain Mme. Beaumarais?"

"I have known her for more years than she or I would care to remember," he answered. "For a woman who has led the life she has, she wears uncommonly well. A beautiful creature! The very finest shoulders in all Paris, and that is saying something."

He blew a kiss off the tips of his fingers, and raised his glass in her honor.

"I drink to her in this noble wine, but I do not let her touch my money. Oh, no, la belle Louise is a clever woman, a very clever woman, but money trickles through her fingers like water through a sieve. Let me think for a moment. She ruined Marquis D'Esmai, the Vicomte Cotforet, M. D'Armier and many others whose names I cannot now recall. The first is with our noble troops in Cochin China, the second is in Algeria, and the third I know not where, and now I have learnt since my arrival in Paris that she has got hold of a young Englishman, who is vastly wealthy. She will have all he has got very soon, and then he will begin the world anew. You are interested in that Englishman, of course?"

"How do you know that?"

"Because you question me about Mme. Beaumarais," he answered. "A good many people have asked me about her at different times, but it is always the man they want to get hold of. You, my astute Fairfax, are interested in the man, not because you want to save him from her, but because he has done a little something which he should not have done, elsewhere. The money he is lavishing on Mme. Louise, whence does it come? Should I be very wrong if I suggested gems?"

I gave a start of surprise. How on earth did he guess this?

"Yes! I see I'm right," he answered with a little laugh. "Well, I knew it a long time ago. Ah, you are astonished! You should surely never allow yourself to be surprised by anything. Now I will tell you how I came to know about the gems. Some time ago a certain well-known lady of this city lost her jewel-case in a mysterious manner. The affair was placed in my hands, and when I had exhausted Paris, I went to Amsterdam, en route if necessary for London. You know our old friends, Levenstein and Schartzer?"

I nodded. I had had dealings with that firm on many occasions.

"Well, as I went into their office, I saw the gentleman who has been paying attention to the lady we have been discussing, come out. I have an excellent memory for faces, and when I saw him to-night entering the Cafe des Ambassadeurs, I recognized him immediately. Thus the mystery is explained."

He shrugged his shoulders and spread his hands apart, like a conjurer who has just vanished a rabbit or an orange.

"Has the man of whom we are speaking done very wrong?" he inquired.

"The stones he sold in London and Amsterdam belonged to himself and his two partners," I answered. "He has not given them their share of the transaction. That is all."

"They had better be quick about it then, or they are not likely to get anything. It would be a very big smu that would tempt la belle Louise to be faithful for a long period. If your employers really desire to punish him, and they are not in want of money, I should say do not let them interfere. She will then nibble-nibble at what he has got like a mouse into a store of good things. Then presently that store will be all gone, and then she will give up, and he, the man, will go out and shoot himself, and she will pick up somebody else, and will begin to nibble-nibble just as before. As I say, there will be somebody else, and somebody else, right up to the end of the chapter. And with every one she will grow just an imperceptible bit older. By and by the wrinkles will appear; I fancy there are just one or two already. Then she will not be so fastidious about her hundred of thousand francs, and will condescend to think of mere thousands. After that it will come to simple hundreds. Then there will be an interval—after which a garret, a charcoal-brazier, and the morgue. I have known so many, and it is always the same. First, the diamonds, the champagne, the exquisite little dinners at the best restaurants, and at last the brazier, the closed doors and windows, and the cold stone slab. There is a moral in it, my dear friend, but we will not look for it to-night. When do you intend to commence business with your man?"

"At once," I answered. "He knows that I am after him, and my only fear is that he will make a bolt. I cannot understand why he is dallying in Paris so long?"

"For the simple reason that he is confident he has put you off the scent," was my companion's reply. "He is doing the one foolish thing the criminal always does sooner or later; that is to say, he is becoming over-confident of his own powers to elude us. You and I, my friend, should be able to remember several such instances. Now, strange to say, I came across a curious one the other day. Would you care to hear it?"

He lit a cigarette and blew a cloud of smoke while he waited for my answer.

"Very much," I said, being well aware that his stories were always worth hearing.

[To Be Continued.]

ST. ELMO'S FIRE.

One Instance in Which the Mysterious Light Appeared in an Unmistakable Manner.

The phenomena of a phosphorescent light at the masthead is one so rarely witnessed by others than superstitious sailors that it is seldom one finds an intelligent account of it. The following, by Rev. Dr. Mason, of Burma, is therefore of interest, says Youth's Companion:

"On one occasion I was with others on board a small schooner at anchor off Tavoy Point, when a severe squall of wind and rain, accompanied by much thunder and lightning came on.

"After the storm began to abate, we were aroused by a cry on deck: 'There is a ball of fire at the masthead!' We went up and saw, what is very rarely seen, 'the fire of St. Elmo,' or 'the fire of St. Elmo and St. Anne.' It exhibited an appearance quite different from all the descriptions I have read. Phipson says: 'Lord Napier observed the fire St. Elmo in the Mediterranean during a fearful thunderstorm. As he was retiring to rest, a cry from those aloft: "St Elmo and St. Anne!" induced him to go on deck. The masthead was completely enveloped in a blaze of pale phosphoric light.'

"The St. Elmo that I saw did not envelop the masthead in a blaze at all, but it took the form of a perfect blaze of phosphoric light, perhaps a foot in diameter. It was not on the summit of the mast, but touched it on one side, playing about it when the vessel rolled, as a large soap bubble, a trifle lighter than the air.

"After remaining some ten minutes the light grew fainter, and finally died out like a soap bubble."

Her Whist Playing Mamma.

Two little girls sat on the steps chatting over their dolls. Said one: "My mamma tells me lovely stories before I go to bed. Does yours?" "No," replied the other. "My mamma is hardly ever at home when I go to bed, and when she is she is too tired always to tell me any stories. She has to play whist every day. She teaches it, too. I wish she didn't, because I get awfully lonesome and papa isn't home much, so I 'most always have to go to bed alone," and the little thing added, pathetically, hugging her doll to her motherly little bosom, "when I grow up I'll never play whist. And I'll rock my little girl every night before she goes to bed." Here was a childish outburst of a stored-up sense of radical wrong in her life. And there are too many little hearts oppressed by this sense of deprivation. But it is not alone the children who suffer from the whist fashion. It is responsible for more tantrums and breakdowns of over-wrought women than women's clubs' work or woman suffrage, or any other in-doors diversion of society.—Boston Transcript.

Modest Fees.

Sir Walter Scott's first client was a burglar. He got the fellow off, but the man declared that he hadn't a penny to give him for his services. Two bits of useful information he offered, however, and with these the young lawyer had to be content. The first was that a yelping terrier inside the house was a beter protection against thieves than a big dog outside and the second, that no sort of lock bothered his craft so much as an old, rusty one.

Small compensation as this was, the first brief of the noted French lawyer, M. Rouher, yielded still less. The peasant for whom M. Rouher won the case asked how much he owed him:

"Oh, say two francs," said the modest advocate.

"Two francs!" exclaimed the peasant. "That is very high. Won't you let me off with a franc and a half?"

"No," said the counsel "two francs or nothing."

"Well, then," said his client, "I'd rather pay nothing."

And with a bow he left.—Green Bag.

Also Requires Greater Ability.

"Do you think women should propose?"

"No; the sport of making men propose is much more exciting and enjoyable."—Chicago Post.

PUZZLE PICTURE.

"THAT BOY APPEARS A LITTLE ROUGH." WHAT BOY?

THE COLLEGE TRADE.

An Enterprising Groceryman's Way of Increasing His Sales of Candy and Pickles.

In the neighborhood of a fashionable school for girls within the lines of the district, there is a small grocery store where the girls have been wont to wander almost daily for the purchase of cucumber pickles, crackers and little tid-bits that all crave and are not included in the regular menu of the school table. Recently the proprietor of the grocery store decided to sell out and return to his home in another city, says the Washington Star.

After some advertising he met up with a probable purchaser. At first the prospective buyer was not particularly struck with the possibilities of the location as a grocery mart of profitable proportions. He was just a little doubtful, when the proprietor with the desire to sell brought out his trump card.

"My good man," he said, "there is the college trade you have not counted upon in your calculations."

"What is the college trade?" inquired the newcomer.

"It is lively at all times," assured the proprietor, "and you will find it so."

The "college trade" slogan carried the day, and the store was sold forthwith. The newcomer was to pay half the purchase price down and the other half within two weeks, during which time he was to have the privilege of withdrawing from the bargain if the "college trade" did not prove all that was predicted of it.

The new proprietor began business at the old stand in a very good sort of way, but during the first few days the "college trade" did not materialize, and he was beginning to grow uneasy. Occasionally girls came to the store and looked around, but did not seem anxious to make purchases.

One bright morning there was a missive in the mail that brought joy to the groceryman. His face beamed with newborn knowledge, and he understood for the first time the significance of the term which had induced him to take the business—"college trade."

The missive was a letter addressed to a girl at the college, in care of the grocer. In the noonday mail two other letters came. They, too, were addressed to college girls and the writing was of the bold, brave sort usually attributed to men.

For the next two weeks the "college trade" flourished magnificently, and whenever the mail was heavy the purchases by the girls were correspondingly large. The grocer was delighted to pay the final installment of the purchase money. He adopted the system of placing the letters in the show case where candied and sweet nothings were kept. Here the letters not only were easily seen by the girls, but the same time attracted their attention to dainty commodities with which the proprietor could be induced to part upon a slight consideration of so much per quarter pound.

Things were progressing boomingly and the embryo post office was gaining in popularity daily. Things were coming too easy to last, however, and a day or two ago the crash came.

As bad luck would have it, the daily run of visitors brought to the grocery store a member of the college faculty. The member had been a girl herself not so many years ago, and while in the store her fancies led her to inquire whether or not candy was to be had there. The proprietor delightedly pointed the way to the candy showcase. But the beauty of the bonbons faded from the teacher's view as her eyes caught sight of a little package of letters in one corner of the case and she recognized on the uppermost one the name of a certain very pretty student at the school.

"What means this?" she demanded, as an appalling hush fell over the scene.

The grocer confessed. The girls are no longer allowed to patronize the store. The "college trade" is but a sweet remembrance. There is no joy in the young grocer's life.

The Important Thing.

"He told me it would probably be a bitter fight," said the man who had just been to see a lawyer.

"But he convinced himself of the justice of your cause," suggested his wife.

"Well, no; not right away," replied the prospective litigant. "He first convinced himself that I had money enough to make a fight."—Chicago Post.

Like Mont Pelee.

Every husband is a sort of Mont Pelee, and though he shows symptoms of growing dangerous, his family refuses to take warning.—Atchison Globe.

Bowery Amenities.

Jim (giving her a box of candy)—Sweets to de sweet.

Kate—Tanks to de tank.—N. Y. Times.

LITERATURE AND RELIGION

By REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, Pastor Madison Ave. Baptist Church, N. Y.

The literature and religion of a people go hand in hand. AN AGE PRODUCTIVE OF THE BEST THERE IS IN RELIGION WILL BE PRODUCTIVE ALSO OF THE BEST IN LITERATURE. The one but reflects the other.

THE GOVERNING SPIRIT OF AN AGE REVEALS ITSELF IN ITS LITERATURE. The literature of ancient Greece and Rome was sensuous. Just as there was the nude in statuary so, in a sense, was there the nude in literature.

We sometimes hear people talk of a revival of ancient art, but those who express such sentiments do not know what they are talking about; they do not understand the spirit of the age in which we are living.

THE ART OF THE GREEKS WAS SATURATED WITH SENSUOUSNESS BUT WE, TO-DAY, ARE TRYING TO EMANCIPATE OURSELVES FROM SENSUOUSNESS.

What good would it do to tell some poor wretch of humanity about such a God as Mathew Arnold pictures in his definition when he says: "A power not ourselves which makes for righteousness." What good would it do to tell of such a God as that? But tell such a man that God is our Father, and the effect of such teaching is shown in results.

WHAT PEOPLE WANT IN THE PULPIT IS RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, and if we do not give it to them they will get it from Mrs. Humphrey Ward, George McDonald, or elsewhere. I think, perhaps, all of us have a morbid desire to see the shady side of life, and if not to see it actually, then to read about it in books.

Popular Science

INSCRIPTIONS ON GLASS

Sand Blast Method, as Here Described, Can Be Used with Some Success by Amateurs.

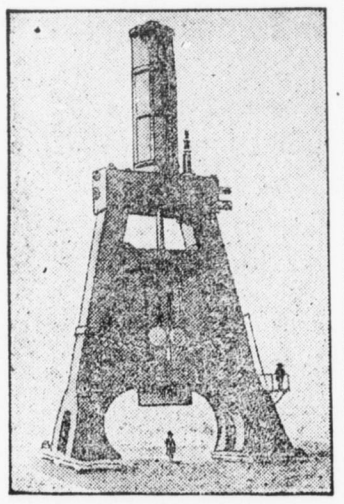
There are several methods for inscribing words, letters or decorative designs on glass. One calls for chemicals, and is a rather dangerous process. Another uses the sand blast—a jet of sand discharged at the glass object through a shield of paper, pasted thereon and pieced with the pattern. A close resemblance to the latter plan for the use of amateurs is described by the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly. It is available only for flat plates, not dishes. The design is drawn on white paper and then cut out. The paper must be pasted onto the glass neatly and snugly, so that there will be no air holes, loose places, or shreds overhanging the pattern. The plate is next fastened temporarily in the bottom of a wooden box, with the inscription upward. Now dump in a lot of emery powder and shot, and shake vigorously. In accordance with the fineness of the engraving wanted, fire or rough emery or shot are used. By shaking the box well in all directions, the emery particles will soon adhere to the shot and give it a rough surface; they press and settle into it, as if they were driven in purposely. The sharp points of the shot, thus prepared, combined with the rest of the emery, cut into the glass by the continued shaking of the box, and the engraving will ere long appear. When sufficiently engraved the plate is removed from the box and the paper pattern washed off. Stars, leaves, scrolls and lettering can be engraved in this manner. Some parts, needing not as deep a cutting as others, might be covered with a shellac solution. This method is very simple and economical, and will, without doubt, be appreciated by every person of artistic taste.

BIG STEAM HAMMER.

The Hydraulic Press Has Completely Supplanted This Mighty Piece of Machinery.

What is believed to be the biggest steam hammer in the world is that which was set up ten years ago in South Bethlehem, Pa., and weighs 125 tons. This has been something of a disappointment, and of late has been used but very little. Indeed, so much better results can be secured in forging with hydraulic presses, that the giant hammer is now being demolished and removed. Engineering News, which makes this announcement, explains the step in the following manner:

"It was found that in the forging of large masses of metal by blows from a hammer, even though the ram weighed 125 tons, some undesirable effects were produced. As a definite amount of time is required for the molecules of the metal to flow, the action of the blow was so rapid that the compression could not distribute itself uniformly through the mass; as a result, the out-



THE BIG STEAM HAMMER.

side of the forging was worked and stretched while the inside remained practically unchanged. Internal stresses were thus set up, and there was a tendency for the formation of flaws in the interior. Especially was this true of shafts for steam engines, which were one of the important products of the great forging plant. With the hydraulic press, on the other hand, the force is applied slowly and is as strong at the end of the stroke as at the beginning, so that a forging is made absolutely homogeneous, the interior of the piece being as thoroughly and effectively worked as the exterior. Besides this, the press is a more convenient tool to operate and maintain than the hammer.

"At the time of its construction the Bethlehem hammer was by far the largest and heaviest in the world, and we believe it has never been surpassed in this respect. Briefly described, it was a vertical single acting steam engine with a heavy ram attached to the piston rod. Steam admitted below the piston raised the ram, and its fall produced the desired blow. . . The steam cylinder had a bore of 76 inches, and the piston had a normal stroke of about 16 feet, which could be increased to nearly 20 feet. The total weight of the moving mass—piston, piston rod and ram—was 125 tons. The working steam pressure was 120 pounds per square inch. The hammer stood about 90 feet above the ground and measured 30 feet across at its base."

HARNESSES THE SUN.

Chicago Inventor Has Succeeded in Substituting Heat Rays for Soldering Metals.

The sun has been made to perform a new work by an ingenious Chicago man. He has hit upon the idea of substituting the sun's rays for the iron used in soldering metal.

J. B. Merkel is the inventor of this new process. Mr. Merkel's soldering outfit is as simple as the methods he employs in uniting different pieces of metal. It consists of a large and powerful burning glass and a stick of specially prepared solder. With these he has been able to make "joints" as firm as those turned out of any hardware shop with the aid of irons and heating pots.

Every one probably has at some time or other been the victim or the perpetrator of the time-worn joke, in which the sun's rays are concentrated in a convex glass and focused on the hand or neck, and those who have been through this ordeal know the amount of heat that can be generated in this way. They learn this from the burning sensation accompanying the joke. It is this general principal that Mr.

SOLDERING BY SUNLIGHT.

Merkel follows in soldering by means of the sun's rays.

The burning glass takes the place of the soldering iron or tube in his novel process. The sun's rays are concentrated in the glass and then are focused at a fine point on the end of the stick of solder. The adhesive material melts, and, falling on the two pieces of metal unites them as firmly as under the old method.

Ordinary solder does not fulfill the requirements of the experiment because it is so hard that it resists heat of the intensity of that generated by the sun's rays through the glass. A special soft composition made of pure zinc, lead, and bismuth in certain proportions is an essential feature of this simple soldering process. A special acid must also be prepared to aid in the work. This is made of carbolic acid in which has been dissolved to saturation a certain quantity of zinc, with a prescribed proportion of phosphoric acid and spirits of wine.

This method of soldering can be employed to make connection on electric wires, to join small particles of metal in the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade wherever direct heat is likely to take out temper or burn precious stones. In the use of the burning glass only a small spot is heated, leaving the adjacent part unaffected. This is exceedingly desirable in certain lines of work, and the joints made in this way are as solid and durable as any.

There are, however, two positive drawbacks to the sun process of soldering. One is that the solder placed in this way softens and dislocates in boiling water or when brought into contact with a higher temperature. But the chief drawback is that the sun's rays are not always available, and without their aid the work cannot be carried on.—Chicago Tribune.

BANANA RIVALS WHEAT.

It Is Twenty-Five Times as Nutritious as the Given Weight of the American Cereal.

Science again brings a new paradox to the front. It concerns the staple food supply of half the entire human race—wheat. Long before the discovery of the Chaldean ovens, ages before Tyre's bread bowls were hewn out of the solid rock, man grew wheat, ground and baked it for his daily sustenance.

To-day science affirms that wheat as a general food product is doomed; that not only is the supply entirely inadequate for the maintenance of the increasing races, but that wheat has by no means the highly nutrient qualities that it has long been supposed to offer to hungry humanity, and that—mirabile dictu!—the unprepossessing, yellow skinned, finger shaped, despised banana of the tropics promises utterly to supplant it in the estimation of the world.

Not only that the banana is 25 times as nutritious as the given weight of wheat, but that it is 44 times as prolific. Thus fruit conquers over the cereal, Honduras over South Dakota, and famine promises to be forever banished from the face of the earth.

The average cost of cultivating an acre of wheat in the United States is about $12. An acre of bananas can be cultivated at the same cost, with a yield 144 times greater than that of wheat.

Bananas have 44 times the nutriment of potatoes, the staple of many northern countries of Europe, and 30 times that of rice, the main item on the daily board of more than a billion people on the globe. With transportation facilities perfected, such heart-rending scenes of famine as have been witnessed in India, Russia and elsewhere would be made impossible.—N Y Herald.

The Farming World

FOR HANDLING STONE.

How an Excellent Barrow Can Be Made at Home at a Merely Nominal Expense.

The illustration (Fig. 1) shows a contrivance which will be found useful for handling stone or for moving other heavy or bulky material to which the ordinary wheelbarrow is not adapted. A ready-made stone-barrow costs three dollars, but the one illustrated can be made by the farmer himself, and besides the material will cost nothing but the work and a few cents for the blacksmith's services, if they are required. Use two pieces of 2x3-inch hardwood stuff 3½ to 4 feet long for the main parts of the framework. At one

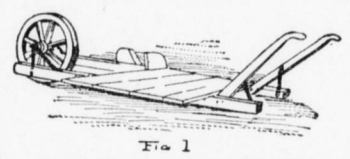


Fig 1

HOMEMADE STONE BARROW.

end hang a solid old barrow wheel, with bearings of strap iron so as to have two or three inches of the wheel below the frame pieces. At the other end, bolt handles such as may be obtained from an old cultivator or shovel plow. The handles are bent out to the required position and held in place by a simple iron brace to strengthen both the frame and the handles. The handles should not be elevated too much at the ends, but be low and long enough to give sufficient leverage when lifting the barrow. Put on a floor of hard wood boards about 1¼ inches thick, making it, say, two feet wide and 25 to 27 inches long, and at the front arrange a sloping board behind the wheel. This board is held by screws or nails to a block attached outside of each

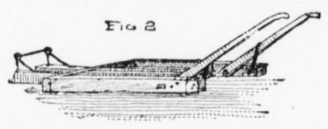


Fig 2

STRONGER, BUT HARDER TO MAKE.

2x3-inch frame piece; in the cut it is partially represented by a dotted line, and but one of the blocks that hold it is shown. The 2x3's may be placed as far apart as the length of the hub and axle of the wheel will allow. Screws or nails may be used to hold the flooring, and the durability of the bed will be increased if two or three flat iron strips, drilled with holes for the screws or nails, are used as washers, running the full length of bed and up on the front board. In Fig. 2 another kind of frame is shown, which is stronger but more difficult to make. Four 2x3-inch pieces are used, and they are braced together with a 2x3 and 3x1½ crosspiece. The two middle frame pieces are mortised with 2x1-inch tenons into the rear crosspiece, and the crosspiece is mortised into the side frame pieces in like manner. The front crosspiece has a two-inch slot cut where it crosses each center piece and the center pieces each have a one-inch slot to receive the crosspiece. As is illustrated in this cut, wooden handles may be used if iron ones are not at hand.—J. G. Allshouse, in Ohio Farmer.

Corn and Bran for Calves.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin station, recommends a combination of two parts of bran and one part cornmeal for calves as a good growing ration. Bran is a fine muscle-forming feed, but corn alone is too much inclined as a fat former. Thus the advisability of the combination of the two. It is expected in connection with this that the calves are securing a good supply of milk either direct from the cow or skimmed milk. This combination is so proportioned that the calves may be given what they will clean up two or three times a day. If this feed is given properly the calves should make excellent gains all the time they are consuming milk. The calves should grow thrifty and vigorous.

Net Loss in Storing Hay.

What will well-cured hay in the field lose by storing in mow until spring? One-fifth is a common estimate. The hay on three plots was sufficiently cured to remain in fine condition in the mow, and the next February the shrinkage was found to run from 15 to 20 per cent. Where the yield was over four and one-half tons an acre the curing was not so thorough as on plots of lighter yield, though sufficient for safe storage. So we may safely infer that 20 per cent. is a safe outside estimate for shrinkage in the mow. Thoroughly cured grass will lose less, say one ton out of each six.—Farm and Fireside.

Earmarks of a Good Farm.

But wherever he lives, north or south or in the center of the state, there are characteristics, earmarks, so to speak, by which the farm of the up to date farmer is quickly recognized. It has a tidy appearance, the fences are in order. The gates are on their hinges and swing free. There are no weeds by the roadside. His house and barns are painted. The doors of his barns are hooked shut or open, they are never left swinging. His animals are never calling for water, nor his windmill for oil. Such a farm is a benefaction to the neighborhood and a benediction to its occupants.—Joseph Carter, in Farmers' Review.

HOME CHEESE MAKING.

Process of Manufacture, Together with All Other Necessary Requirements, Described in Full.

Where but two or three cows are kept it is better to buy what cheese is consumed than to try to make it. Where cheese may be needed it may be well for two or three farmers to go together and let one party make cheese for all. Twenty-five gallons of milk will make a cheese of 20 pounds. This will require a hoop about 11 inches in diameter and about the same in height. The other requirements will be the cheese tub to set the milk in, a basket, a strainer cloth for draining the curd, and a press of suitable size to accommodate the cheese to be made. The milk should be heated to about 80 or 84 degrees. Soak rennet in a weak brine, using about three quarts for one rennet. One rennet will curdle about 2,000 quarts of milk, and the quantity can only be ascertained by experiment, since they are of various strength. but sufficient should be used to curd the milk in 20 minutes. Cut in squares of about an inch with a knife that will reach the bottom of the tub, the whey dipped or run off and the columns carefully broken with the hand. Heat the whey that has been dipped off, or an equal amount of water to 150 degrees and turn this over the curd so that all parts may be scalded alike. Stir slowly and carefully. Cover so as to prevent cooling, and let it stand about 20 minutes, when the whey is dipped off again and the whey allowed to drain off. In about 20 minutes it will be sufficiently cool to again be turned in the tub, where it is stirred or cut up fine enough so as to take salt freely and through all parts of the curd. Put in about one ounce of salt to each 12 quarts of milk. When salt is thoroughly mixed with the curd it is dipped into the cheese hoop, which has had a cloth previously put in it. Bring the cloth all about the curd and put to pressing. The pressure should be moderate at first, and as soon as it is sufficiently pressed to handle take it out and put in a dry cloth in the same press. This cloth should be made to fit the press as smoothly as possible, so the cheese will be of an even shape. Put it in the press, and let it remain until the press is wanted for another cheese, or about 18 to 24 hours. After taking from the press let it stand for awhile, until the outside hardens and then rub it with hot whey, butter or other soft grease, rubbing and turning thus daily until it is cured, which will require some days.—The Homestead.

CHEAP OCTAGON SILO.

Just Large Enough to Feed Twelve Head of Cattle Twice a Day for Six Months.

A perfect silo can be built for one-half to one-third the expense they cost many who build or buy them. By building it octagon, or eight-sided in shape, and ceiling perpendicular with two thicknesses of inch hemlock boards with felt paper between a perfect silo may be made at small cost. I built one in August, '99, and have filled it twice. It gave perfect satisfaction last winter. Every silo that has been built in this vicinity since, and I know of 12, have been built after the same plan, and others will be built the coming year. They can be built any size wanted. With 2,500 feet good hemlock boards,

FRAMEWORK OF OCTAGON SILO.

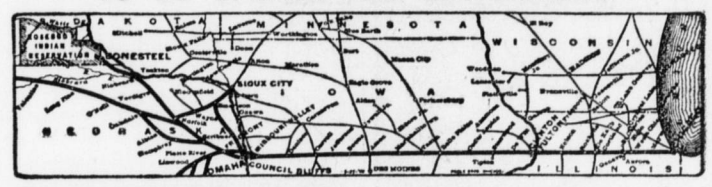
900 2x7's, three feet long and six dollars' worth of felt nails, three men can build a silo in three days. The expense for roof and bottom would be the same as for any other shape or style.

I got out the lumber for mine and paying the saw bill, cement, nails, paper, mason work and all complete it cost me $29.70. The size is 12 feet inside and 24 feet high. It will hold silage enough to feed 12 head of cattle twice a day for six months. When the foundation is completed, place the sills on and nail the corners together. Then set the boards up at the corners and plumb them with a level or plumb staff; let one man hold the joint on the outside where they belong, place two feet apart and nail them from the inside. Spike the joist at the corners as you go for the first 12 feet, then put the upper section up the same way. The joist may be sawed the same length with a crosscut saw by bunching them together. By the ground plan it will be seen that the joist and boards at the corners all have to be the same slant, which is a square miter or an angle of 45 degrees. I have been a carpenter all my life, until the last ten years, when I have been farming.—Alonzo Hevenpecke, in Orange Judd Farmer.

There is a work of breeding fowls to the standard in feather and show points, that must be left to the scientific breeder. This, however, does not argue against every poultry raiser not being a breeder of pure bred fowls.

Wild flowers may be transplanted to the home lot from the woodland or prairie when in bloom if enough sod is taken to move them without disturbing the roots.

THE ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION TO BE OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT.



A HALF MILLION ACRES OF RICH LANDS TO BE THROWN OPEN.

FINEST GRAZING AND FARMING LANDS.

DIRECT RAILROAD NOW BUILDING.

The new extension now being built by the North-Western Line to Bonesteel, S. D., brings to mind the treaty recently made with the chiefs of the warlike Sioux by which part of the famous Rosebud Reservation is to be turned over to the government and one more of the few choice tracts of public lands now remaining, be thus opened to settlement.

The land in question lies between the Missouri and Niobrara rivers and is well watered and fertile. Farm lands near the Reservation are selling at from $20 to $35 an acre, grazing lands at from $6 to $15.

The country is level or slightly rolling, consisting of black loam with clay subsoil, making the very best of farming land. It seems to suffer exceptionally little from drought.

A great boom has sprung up in Bonesteel, to which point the North-Western Line is building. Last fall there were fifty settlers there. To-day there is a town of 300. Ninety days from now there will be 3,000. Five real estate offices have opened, and town lots are selling at from $300 to $800 each.

The Reservation will probably be opened by a lottery plan, such as was made use of in Oklahoma. Fifty thousand people are expected to take part in the drawing for the land.

To enter a homestead of 160 acres one must be the head of a family or have attained the age of twenty-one years; a citizen of the United States or one who has filed his declaration to become such. To establish a title to the land, residence must be maintained thereon, improving and cultivating the land continuously for five years.

With the completion of the North-Western Line from Verdigre to the Reservation boundary at Bonesteel, there will, without doubt, be a tremendous influx of homesteaders as soon as the President's proclamation sets a date for the opening. Interest in the matter in Nebraska is intense.

An Unfavorable Symptom.

"You have what I call a quinine cough," said the doctor, proceeding to mix a dose of medicine for his caller.

"And a quinine cough, I suppose," wheezed the patient, "is a sort of Peruvian bark."—Youth's Companion.

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From the lowest depth there is a path to the highest height.—Carlyle.

A healthy, definite purpose is a remedy for a thousand ills.—O. S. Marden.

Perseverance is failing 19 times and succeeding the twentieth.—J. Anderson.

Work wields the weapons of power, wins the palm of success, and wears the crown of victory.—A. T. Pierson.

"When you thinks about marryin' a man to reform 'im, Miss Lady," remarked Uncle Eben; "remember dis; it's mo'n he'd ebber do foh you."—Washington Star.

Miss Quizz—"What makes you think he loves you?" Miss Gotawad—"He has never asked me how much I am worth."—Ohio State Journal.

Dickens used to say that it is very easy for young authors to "come out," but it is difficult to prevent their going in again. (Which reminds us of the famous saying of a cabinet minister of England, that "he came in with little opposition, but went out without any."

"Mr. Gripper says he believes in looking at the bright side of things," "That's correct, I guess. I don't believe he takes the slightest interest in anything without keeping his eyes open for a few shining silver dollars."—Washington Star.

"Say!" she cried suddenly, as the bashful young man backed into the nearest chair, "you must think you're a bird." "Beg pardon," he stammered, "I don't understand what—" "You're on my hat!" she shrieked. —Philadelphia Press.

A Fast Crowd.—"Of course you read about that horse breaking the record. Goodness! I don't see how a horse could be so fast." "O, I don't know. Look at the class of people it has to associate with at the racetracks."—Philadelphia Press.

"I'm so sorry I was not at home when you called yesterday," gushed Mrs. Hipperkrit, who, to tell the truth, was at home. "I was so afraid you would be," replied Mrs. Crusher, who had seen Mrs. Hipperkrit through the window.—Ohio State Journal.

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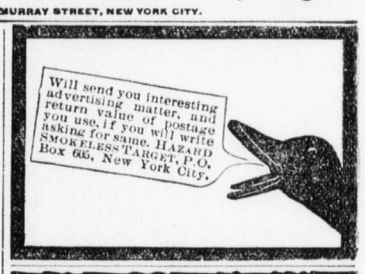
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